Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
Theme: A12 Acceptance of international norms			
128.1. Ratify international human rights instruments to which Canada has not yet become party (Burkina Faso); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms **Affected persons:** - general	Not implemented. Comments: Federal, provincial and territorial (FPT) governments are presently working in close collaboration on Canada's possible accession to three instruments: the *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*, the *Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*, and the *International Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance*.
128.2. Sign (Australia)/Ratify (Argentina, Bulgaria, Estonia, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Portugal, Tunisia)/Become a party (Montenegro)/Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT)/and establish its national protective mechanism accordingly (Czech Republic)/engage in a consultation process with all relevant actors, including civil society, concerning the establishment and structure of a national preventive mechanism (New Zealand)/thereby set a useful precedent for other States who may be considering ratification (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)/Speed up internal discussions for the early signing and ratification of OPCAT and establish, accordingly, the national prevention mechanism (Uruguay); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 5	Supported	A12 Acceptance of international norms A42 Institutions & policies - General D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment A61 Cooperation with civil society S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - general - persons deprived of their liberty	See recommendation 1 regarding the OP-CAT.
128.3. Consider ratifying (Peru)/Accede (Honduras, Cape Verde)/Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW) (Argentina Chile, Guatemala, Ecuador, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Algeria, Indonesia)/to further promote	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms G4 Migrants S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - migrants	Not implemented. Comments: Ratification of this treaty is not currently under consideration.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
and protect migrants, in particular undocumented and irregular migrants (Indonesia); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 6			
128.4. Consider ratifying (Argentina)/Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CPED) (Cuba, Japan, Spain, France, Tunisia)/Finish the training process for government and federal officials in order to launch as soon as possible the process of ratification of the CPED, and accept the competence of its monitoring body (Uruguay); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms D32 Enforced disappearances A53 Professional training in human rights **Affected persons:** - disappeared persons - general	See recommendation 1 regarding the CPED.
128.5. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (OP-CRPD) (the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Argentina, France, Portugal, Spain); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms F4 Persons with disabilities S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - persons with disabilities	See recommendation 1 regarding the OP-CRPD.
128.6. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR) (Costa Rica, France, Portugal, Spain); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms E1 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation B51 Right to an effective remedy **Affected persons:** - general	Not implemented. Comments: Ratification of this treaty is not currently under consideration.
128.8. Ratify (Costa Rica)/Consider signing and ratifying (Slovakia)/Become party to the Optional Protocol to CRC on a communication procedures to further ensue the rights of children victims (Thailand); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection B51 Right to an effective remedy S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children	Not implemented. Comments: Ratification of this treaty is not currently under consideration.
128.9. Ratify the Rome Statute (France); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 4	Supported	A12 Acceptance of international norms B51 Right to an effective remedy **Affected persons:** - general	Implemented. Comments: Canada ratified the Rome Statute in July 2000.
128.10. Ratify the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Ecuador) ; **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms D6 Rights related to name, identity, nationality G7 Stateless persons **Affected persons:**	Not implemented.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
		- stateless persons	Comments: Ratification of this treaty is not currently under consideration.
128.11. Ratify ILO Convention No. 138 concerning the minimum age for admission to employment (Bulgaria, Ecuador); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 5	Supported	A12 Acceptance of international norms E31 Right to work F33 Children: protection against exploitation S08 SDG 8 - economic growth, employment, decent work S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children	Implemented. Comments: Canada ratified ILO Convention No. 138 on June 8, 2016.
128.12. Consider the ratification of ILO Convention No. 169 (Ecuador, Nicaragua, Paraguay); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms E31 Right to work G3 Indigenous peoples S08 SDG 8 - economic growth, employment, decent work **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples	Not implemented. Comments: Ratification of ILO Convention No. 169 is not currently under consideration.
128.13. Ratify ILO Convention No. 189 (Ecuador); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms E32 Right to just and favourable conditions of work S08 SDG 8 - economic growth, employment, decent work **Affected persons:** - general	Not implemented. Comments: Ratification of ILO Convention No. 189 is not currently under consideration.
128.14. Ratify (Brazil)/Consider ratifying (Mexico)/Give priority to the ratification/accession to the American Convention on Human Rights in order to adjust its legislation to the standards of the Inter-American system of promotion and protection of human rights (Uruguay)/including the possibility of making reservations or interpretative declarations to Article 4, as done by other countries in the region (Mexico); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms A41 Constitutional and legislative framework A29 Cooperation with regional mechanisms **Affected persons:** - general	Not implemented. Comments: Ratification of the *American Convention on Human Rights* is not currently under consideration.
128.15. Ratify the 1960 UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education (Iran (Islamic Republic of)); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A12 Acceptance of international norms B31 Equality & non-discrimination E51 Right to education - General S04 SDG 4 - education S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - general - children	Not implemented. Comments: Ratification of this treaty is not currently under consideration.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
Theme: A13 Reservations			
128.7. Withdraw its reservations made to article 37 (c) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and to establish a federal Children's Ombudsman (Iran (Islamic Republic of)); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 23	Noted	A13 Reservations F34 Children: Juvenile justice F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children - persons deprived of their liberty	Not implemented. Comments: Canada's position is unchanged. The rationale for entering the reservations still apply. See paragraph 23 and 24 of Canada's response to recommendations from the second UPR. (A/HRC/24/11/Add.1).
Theme: A23 Follow-up to treaty bodies			
128.28. That relevant civil society groups are consulted in implementation of recommendations by treaty monitoring bodies and that their views are given due consideration (Ireland); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A23 Follow-up to treaty bodies A61 Cooperation with civil society **Affected persons:** - general	Implementation ongoing. Comments: Civil society and Indigenous groups are consulted on recommendations from UN treaty bodies and in the preparation of Canada's reports. The views of these groups are shared with relevant departments within all governments, which will consider them as appropriate. FPT governments routinely undertake public and targeted consultations as part of their policy development initiatives, which may relate to the recommendations of treaty bodies.
128.29. Analyse each of the United Nations treaty bodies recommendations in close cooperation with civil society to implement them or to report publicly on the reasons why it considers their implementation not appropriate (Portugal); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 8	Supported	A23 Follow-up to treaty bodies A61 Cooperation with civil society **Affected persons:** - general	Partially implemented. See recommendation 28.
128.31. Adopt the national strategy for the overall implementation of the CRC and establish a mechanism for coordinated follow-up (Republic of Moldova); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A23 Follow-up to treaty bodies A21 National Mechanisms for Reporting and Follow-up (NMRF) F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children	Not accepted. Comments: Canada's position is unchanged. Existing FPT legislative, administrative and other measures implement the obligations under the CRC. Intergovernmental and interdepartmental mechanisms, such as the Continuing Committee of Officials on Human Rights and the federal Interdepartmental Working Group on Children's Rights,

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			coordinate and address follow-up to the recommendations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child. See Recommendation 16.
128.47. Step up the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee against Torture, the Committee on the CRC and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and, in particular, continue its efforts against all forms of discrimination against minorities in education (Paraguay); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 8	Supported	A23 Follow-up to treaty bodies B32 Racial discrimination F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment G1 Members of minorities E51 Right to education - General S04 SDG 4 - education S10 SDG 10 - inequality S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children - persons deprived of their liberty - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Implemented. Comments: FPT governments have responsibility for different recommendations that Canada receives from UN human rights bodies, depending on their areas of jurisdiction. Each government determines the appropriate actions to follow up on these recommendations, in keeping with their respective needs and priorities. Ongoing initiatives of governments and existing anti-discrimination legislation protect minorities against discrimination in education. For example, the Northwest Territories' *Safe Schools* legislation related Regulations and the Territorial School Code of Conduct adopted in 2016 promotes a positive learning environment that respects the value of different linguistic, cultural, historical, political and spiritual backgrounds.
Theme: A24 Cooperation with special procedures			
128.34. Engage in a constructive cooperation with United Nations special procedures (Slovakia); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A24 Cooperation with special procedures **Affected persons:** - general	Implemented. Comments: Canada fully cooperates with special procedures and engages in a constructive and cooperative relationship with individual rapporteurs, experts and working groups, taking into account UN General Assembly resolution 60/251 and HRC5/1 of the Human Rights Council (HRC) and consistent with the dispositions of HRC 5/2.
128.36. Organize visits to Canada of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants, the Special Rapporteur on torture, the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial executions, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children and the Special Rapporteur on	Supported	A24 Cooperation with special procedures F13 Violence against women G4 Migrants F33 Children: protection against exploitation D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment D22 Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S08 SDG 8 - economic growth, employment, decent work	In the process of implementation. Comments: Canada has a standing invitation to all special procedures and is working to facilitate a number of outstanding visit requests. Most recently, Canada was visited by the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent in 2016 and by the Working Group on the Issue of Human Rights and Transnational Corporations and Other

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Belarus); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 9		S10 SDG 10 - inequality S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children - migrants - women - persons deprived of their liberty	Business Enterprises in 2017. During such visits, experts are given full autonomy, and meetings are facilitated across the country with officials from different levels of government.
Theme: A27 Follow-up to Universal Periodic Review (UPR)			
128.27. Adopt an action plan to implement the recommendations and voluntary commitments undertaken during its first Universal Periodic Review (Togo); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 10	Noted	A27 Follow-up to Universal Periodic Review (UPR) **Affected persons:** - general	Partially implemented. Comments: Governments in Canada continue to implement the recommendations that Canada accepted during its first UPR, but have not adopted an action plan for implementation of recommendations.
128.53. Continue to address the problems relating to minority groups including Aboriginal peoples, Metis and African Canadians, as identified in the first cycle of the UPR (Sierra Leone); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 15	Supported	A27 Follow-up to Universal Periodic Review (UPR) G1 Members of minorities G3 Indigenous peoples **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	In the process of implementation. Comments: Governments in Canada continue to adopt measures to implement the recommendations that Canada accepted during its first UPR. Recent information related to several of the issues raised in 2009 is included in Canada's third report.
Theme: A28 Cooperation with other international mechanisms and institutions			
128.32. Continue to cooperate fully with all United Nations human rights mechanisms (Portugal); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A28 Cooperation with other international mechanisms and institutions A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies A24 Cooperation with special procedures **Affected persons:** - general	Implemented. Comments: Canada cooperates and actively participates with all UN human rights mechanisms.
128.33. Resolve outstanding commitments with the human rights mechanisms and special procedures through the preparation of outstanding reports and the facilitation of requested visits of three Special Rapporteurs (Sierra Leone); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 7	Supported	A28 Cooperation with other international mechanisms and institutions A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies A24 Cooperation with special procedures **Affected persons:** - general	In the process of implementation. See recommendations 32 and 36.
128.35. Accept to adhere its human rights record to the examination of the human rights experts and the relevant bodies and other United Nations mechanisms on the same manner of all members of	Supported	A28 Cooperation with other international mechanisms and institutions A24 Cooperation with special procedures **Affected persons:** - general	Implemented.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
the United Nations and in accordance with the existing rules and regulations (Sudan); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 9			Comments: Canada's human rights record is examined in accordance with its treaty obligations and the rules and regulations of the relevant treaty bodies. See also recommendations 32 and 36.
128.122. Strengthen its cooperation on issues of extradition and guarantee the cooperation and responsiveness of financial institutions with regard to requests for recovering assets of illicit origin (Tunisia); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 36	Noted	A28 Cooperation with other international mechanisms and institutions D51 Administration of justice & fair trial B51 Right to an effective remedy A47 Good governance S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - general	Not accepted. See paragraph 36 of Canada's response to recommendations from the second UPR (A/HRC/24/11/Add.1).
Theme: A3 Inter-State cooperation & development assistance			
128.152. Take steps to increase its Official Development Assistance to developing countries which now stands at 0.3 per cent of GDP (Sierra Leone); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 44	Noted	A3 Inter-State cooperation & development assistance **Affected persons:** - general	Not accepted. Comments: Canada is presently investing more than $5 billion in international assistance every year. Since 2015, the Government of Canada has made efforts to increase its international assistance. For example: • In 2016, Canada allocated an additional $256 million over two years to support international assistance objectives; • In 2017, Canada allocated further new funds, including $300 million to launch Canada's new Development Finance Institute – a unique financing mechanisms that aims to leverage public funds to increase private sector investment in development countries; • Canada has allocated new funds to international assistance as part of its $2.65 billion commitment to support developing countries to respond to climate change and adapt to its impacts.
Theme: A41 Constitutional and legislative framework			
128.16. Establish a comprehensive legal framework in such a manner that the provisions of the CRC and its Optional Protocols will be fully incorporated (Iran (Islamic Republic of)); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F33 Children: protection against exploitation F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection F35 Children in armed conflict B51 Right to an effective remedy S08 SDG 8 - economic growth, employment, decent work S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions	Not accepted. Comments: Canada is a dualist state. The international human rights treaties it has ratified do not automatically become part of Canadian law. It is not Canada's practice to

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
		Affected persons: - children	establish a comprehensive legal framework to incorporate an entire international human rights treaty into domestic law. In keeping with its longstanding approach, Canada's treaty obligations, including the CRC and its Optional Protocols, are implemented through a combination of constitutional protections under the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and a large body of legislation, policies and programs adopted by all levels of government.
128.22. Ensure the full transposition into national law of the provisions of the CAT (France); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 6	Noted	A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - general - persons deprived of their liberty	Not accepted. See recommendation 16. Comments: Protection against torture is guaranteed in the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and the *Criminal Code*.
Theme: A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI)			
128.119. Enhance its system for the protection of children by consideration of the establishment of a national Ombudsperson for Children (Trinidad and Tobago); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 23	Noted	A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children	Not accepted. See paragraph 24 of Canada's response to recommendations from the second UPR (A/HRC/24/11/Add.1).
128.120. Strengthen children's protection by establishing a federal Children's Ombudsman or Commission, address disparities in access to services by all children, establish mechanisms to protect child victims of trafficking and prevent child sexual exploitation by ensuring criminalization of relevant offences (India); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 22	Noted	A45 National Human Rights Institution (NHRI) F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection F33 Children: protection against exploitation A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children - girls	Partially implemented. See recommendation 119 for information on a Children's Ombudsperson. Comments: Through the Federal Victims Strategy, funding is provided to provinces and territories and non-governmental organizations to implement services for victims of crime, including child victims of sexual exploitation and of human trafficking. Dedicated funding is provided for child advocacy centres and child-focussed centres that bring together a multi-disciplinary response to address the needs of child victims. See also recommendations 112 and 113 for information on child sexual exploitation.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
Theme: A51 Human rights education – general			
128.138. Continue to strengthen and promote human rights education, including through joint educational program me s with national minorities (Armenia); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 33	Supported	A51 Human rights education - general G1 Members of minorities **Affected persons:** - general - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	In the process of implementation. Comments: Provincial and territorial school curricula include human rights concepts within different courses. For example, human rights is part of British Columbia's school curriculum through a stand-alone elective course offered to students in Grades 11 and 12 that focuses on a wide variety of social justice issues. Federal, provincial and territorial governments also undertake and awareness raising initiatives aimed at the general public or government employees. The British Columbia Human Rights Clinic delivers human rights education and skills training to help prevent discrimination. In addition, the Government has developed information pamphlets that describe the *Human Rights Code*'s protections and are available online in English, French, Mandarin, Arabic, Filipino, Persian, Punjabi, Somali, Spanish, Swahili and Vietnamese. The Alberta Human Rights Commission has many educational programs on human rights for Albertans and organizations. This includes: workshops and forums; online learning; presentations; educational resources, including a comprehensive website; consultation services; policy reviews; and a confidential inquiry line. The Government of Canada has provided training to public servants, including on the *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*, and the *Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture*, as well as training tailored to specific departments on issues such as economic, social and cultural rights.
Theme: A61 Cooperation with civil society			
128.30. Continue to engage with civil society groups and demonstrate that challenges presented by relationships between its federal, provincial and	Supported	A61 Cooperation with civil society **Affected persons:** - general	In the process of implementation.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
territorial governments do not present unnecessary obstacle to ensuring implementation of its international human rights obligations (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 7			Comments: Canadian federalism includes collaborative and complementary laws, policies and programs of federal, provincial and territorial governments that protect the rights and freedoms of people in Canada. While there may be differences in the measures adopted by FPT governments, Canadian federalism fosters a multi-partner approach to the realization of rights, which reflects Canada's diversity and values. See recommendation 28 for information regarding engagement with civil society and Indigenous representati ..
Theme: B31 Equality & non-discrimination			
128.41. Make further efforts in the fight against all forms of discrimination and intolerance (Viet Nam); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 11	Supported	B31 Equality & non-discrimination G1 Members of minorities S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	In the process of implementation. Comments: Canada has a strong legal and policy framework in place to combat discrimination. The framework includes protections in the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, federal, provincial and territorial anti-discrimination legislation, and the *Criminal Code*. Canadian equality law further recognizes that intersecting grounds of discrimination - such as gender, age, disability, race, national or ethnic origin, and family status - may, acting in combination, lead to a denial of equality by perpetuating disadvantage or stereotyping. See recommendations 37 and 38 below for information on measures related to racism and racial discrimination. In addition, information on some of the federal, provincial and territorial initiatives that address racism, advance racial equity and promote diversity and inclusion can be found in paragraphs 55 to 57 of Canada's report.
Theme: B32 Racial discrimination			
128.17. Incorporate in its legislation a specific offence criminalizing and punishing acts of racist violence (Burundi); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 14	Noted	B32 Racial discrimination A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D31 Liberty and security - general B51 Right to an effective remedy G1 Members of minorities	Not accepted. Comments: The *Criminal Code* of Canada already criminalizes acts of violence based on racism. It prohibits

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
		S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	violent acts through a number of criminal offences, such as assault or aggravated assault. It addresses violent acts motivated by racism through a specific sentencing provision. Under this provision, for any criminal offence, the sentencing judge must take into consideration, as an aggravating factor, evidence that the offence was motivated by bias, prejudice or hate based on factors, including race and religion. It is also a specific crime in the Criminal Code to vandalize or damage property used for religious worship, if the act is motivated by hatred, bias or prejudice based on religion, race, colour or national or ethnic origin. There are also three crimes of hate propaganda: advocating or promoting genocide against an identifiable group; inciting hatred against an identifiable group in a public place likely to lead to a breach of the peace, and wilfully promoting hatred against an identifiable group. "Identifiable group" is defined to mean any section of the public distinguished by race or religion, among other factors. It is also a specific crime in the *Criminal Code* to vandalize or damage property used for religious worship, if the act is motivated by hatred, bias or prejudice based on religion, race, colour or national or ethnic origin. In addition, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (mischief)*, which came into force in 2017, expands, among other things, the current hate crime of mischief committed against property primarily used for religious worship to include other kinds of properties when primarily used by an identifiable group, and by expanding the list of hate-motivations for the crime to also include age, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression and mental or physical disability.
128.18. Introduce legislations to criminalize acts of violence on the basis of race and religion (Pakistan); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 14	Noted	B32 Racial discrimination A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D31 Liberty and security - general G1 Members of minorities S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Implemented. See recommendation 17.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
128.19. Adopt a legislation concerning xenophobia, incitement to hatred and hatred to blacks, and to criminalize racial violence (Sudan); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 12	Noted	B32 Racial discrimination A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D31 Liberty and security - general G1 Members of minorities S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Implemented. See recommendation 17. Comments: Anti-discrimination legislation in several jurisdictions prohibit publications that are likely to expose persons to hatred on grounds of race, colour, ethnic origin and religion.
128.20. Define racial violence as an offence (Togo); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 14	Noted	B32 Racial discrimination A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D31 Liberty and security - general G1 Members of minorities S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Not accepted. See recommendation 17.
128.21. Remove disparities in the implementation of anti-racism legislation, policies, program me s and best practices; and ensure, without discrimination, the enjoyment of all people living under its jurisdiction of the rights set forth in ICERD by, inter alia, adopting new federal laws (Iran (Islamic Republic of)); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 12	Noted	B32 Racial discrimination A41 Constitutional and legislative framework G1 Members of minorities S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Position unchanged. See paragraph 12 of Canada's response to recommendations from the second UPR (A/HRC/24/11/Add.1).
128.37. Renew its commitment in favour of a national strategy to fight against racism (Togo); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 12	Supported	B32 Racial discrimination G1 Members of minorities A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas) S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Not implemented. Comments: Canada does not accept the recommendation to adopt a national strategy. FPT governments have an aggregate of strategies, policies and legislation in place to address racism.
128.38. Continue its efforts to combat racial discrimination (Gabon); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 11	Supported	B32 Racial discrimination G1 Members of minorities S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	In the process of implementation. Comments: Relevant initiatives, in addition to the information provided in recommendation 41 above, include: • The Government of Alberta's *2017 Diversity and Inclusion Policy* provides educational materials on racial profiling, religious beliefs, harassment as a form of discrimination; and information and resources for

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			Indigenous Albertans; and engagement in partnership initiatives, including, o the Welcoming and Inclusive Community initiative, o the Canadian Coalition of Municipalities Against Racism and Discrimination initiative, and o the Alberta Hate Crimes Committee. Additional initiatives are outlined in paragraphs 55 to 57 of Canada's report.
128.39. Strengthen the coordination of federal and provincial mechanisms in order to remove disparities in the implementation of anti-racism legislation, policies, and programmes; and ensure the enjoyment on an equal footing within all provinces and territories of the rights set forth in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), including by considering to adopt (Indonesia)/by adopting (Egypt) new federal laws (Indonesia, Egypt); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 12	Noted	B32 Racial discrimination A41 Constitutional and legislative framework G1 Members of minorities S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	In the process of implementation. Comments: Canada does not accept the recommendations to adopt new federal laws to implement the ICERD. Anti-discrimination protections already exist across the country. See recommendations 37, 38 and 41.
128.40. Strengthen efforts in the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Senegal); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 11	Supported	B32 Racial discrimination G1 Members of minorities S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	In the process of implementation. See recommendations 37, 38 and 41.
128.42. Intensify its efforts to fight against all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, including Islamophobia (Algeria); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 11	Supported	B32 Racial discrimination G1 Members of minorities S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	In the process of implementation. Comments: In addition to information found in paragraph 55 to 57 of Canada's report, members of the provincial legislatures in Ontario and British Columbia have adopted motions denouncing Islamophobia. Federally, Private Member's Motion 103 passed in the House of Commons in March 2017 and condemns Islamophobia and all forms of systemic racism and religious discrimination. Among other things, the Motion recommended the Standing Committee on Canadian Heritage study how the Government of Canada can

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			reduce or eliminate systemic racism and religious discrimination, as well as collect data on hate crimes. See also recommendations 37, 38 and 41.
128.43. Take measures to prohibit targeting, profiling and harassment of Muslims (Pakistan); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 13	Supported	B32 Racial discrimination B31 Equality & non-discrimination D31 Liberty and security - general G1 Members of minorities S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Implemented. Comments: Canada's law enforcement and security intelligence officials investigate threats to national security and criminality and do not target any community, group or faith. Public safety organizations are guided by clear policies and principles that address the unacceptable nature of discrimination or profiling, and offer ongoing training to their officials, perform community outreach, and are committed to investigating and responding to any concerns and complaints in relation to alleged racial profiling. See paragraphs 95 to 97 of Canada's report for further information racial profiling. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Canada's national police service, is committed to a bias-free policy to ensure that all people in Canada are treated fairly, in accordance with the law, and without abuse of authority regardless of an individual's race, nation or ethnic origin, or other ground of discrimination.
128.44. Encourage high level State officials and politicians to take a clear position against racist or xenophobic political speech (Tunisia) **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 13	Supported	B32 Racial discrimination A47 Good governance G8 Non-citizens G1 Members of minorities S10 SDG 10 - inequality S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups - non-citizens	Implemented. Comments: Canadian law prohibits hate speech, including the *Criminal Code*, and politicians and government officials in Canada are subject to, must abide by, and, where relevant, must enforce these laws.
128.45. Take the necessary measures aimed at removing the root causes of racial discrimination, xenophobia and overincarceration of Aboriginals, Afro-Canadians and ethnic minorities including women (Democratic People's Republic of Korea); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 13	Supported	B32 Racial discrimination G1 Members of minorities F12 Discrimination against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - women - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Implementation on-going. Information related to the over-representation of Indigenous peoples and minority groups in the criminal justice system can be found in paragraphs 87 and 88 of Canada's report.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			Comments: Between 2015 and 2017, the Indigenous Policy and Program Innovation Hub held 25 face-to-face engagement sessions with participants from approximately 800 Indigenous organizations, justice system stakeholders, and provincial/territorial representatives on the causes and solutions to over-representation, emerging justice issues, and gaps in services for Indigenous peoples. Canada has committed $65.2 million over five years, starting in 2017–18, and $10.9 million per year thereafter to help reverse the trend of Indigenous overrepresentation in Canada's criminal justice system, and to help previously incarcerated Indigenous Peoples heal, rehabilitate and find good jobs. The Government of Canada also has ongoing initiatives to support crime prevention in Indigenous communities, and to divert and reintegrate Indigenous offenders, such as: • The Aboriginal Continuum of Care, which ensures that Indigenous offenders have access to culturally responsive programs and interventions both in corrections institutions and the community. • The Indigenous Community Corrections Initiative, which supports projects to develop community-based alternatives to incarceration and reintegration support for Indigenous offenders. • The Aboriginal Community Safety Planning Initiative, which supports Indigenous communities in the development of customized Community Safety Plans that address issues identified by the community. • The National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS), which provides time-limited funding to support the implementation of community-based crime prevention initiatives, as well as for the development and dissemination of knowledge on effective crime prevention practices. The NCPS also includes programs that specifically support Indigenous and Northern populations in addressing crime prevention issues in a

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			culturally sensitive way (e.g., Northern Aboriginal Crime Prevention Fund).
128.46. Step up its measures to combat racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia especially against the Muslim, indigenous and minority communities in the country (Malaysia); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 13	Supported	B32 Racial discrimination G8 Non-citizens G1 Members of minorities G3 Indigenous peoples S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups - Indigenous peoples	Implemented. Information regarding racism and racial discrimination can be found in paragraphs 55 to 57 of Canada's report as well as in recommendations 37, 38, 41 and 42 above.
128.48. Intensify ongoing efforts in the fight against racism, particularly against racial violence (Djibouti); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 13	Supported	B32 Racial discrimination D31 Liberty and security - general G1 Members of minorities S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Implemented. See recommendation 17 regarding the criminalization of acts of violence based on racism. Information on measures related to racial discrimination can be found under recommendations 37, 38 and 42 above and in paragraphs 55 to 57 of Canada's report.
128.49. Continue to eliminate racial discrimination, and put racial violence as criminal offence, with a view to protecting all the rights of minorities including newly arrived immigrants and better integrating into the society (China); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 12	Supported	B32 Racial discrimination A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D31 Liberty and security - general G4 Migrants G1 Members of minorities S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - migrants - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Implemented. See recommendation 17 regarding the criminalization of acts of violence based on racism. Information on measures related to racial discrimination can be found under recommendations 37, 38 and 42 above and in paragraphs 55 to 57 of Canada's report. Comments: Through inclusive laws and policies and investments in settlement and integration services, Canada helps to set an inclusive and enabling environment for successful immigrant integration. Canada's Settlement Program promotes welcoming, diverse communities by supporting ongoing connections between newcomers and communities and by building local capacity to support positive outcomes for newcomers. Many of Canada's Settlement service provider organizations deliver social connections programming that contributes to building resilient communities and individuals and to fostering social cohesion.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			Services under the Settlement Program are provided free to permanent residents, refugees and protected persons up until they become Canadian citizens. The Settlement Program has been effective at meeting a growing demand, providing settlement services to an increasing number of newcomers each year along their integration path.
128.50. Intensify efforts made so far to identify and eradicate racism (Holy See); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 11	Supported	B32 Racial discrimination G1 Members of minorities S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Implemented. See recommendation 17 regarding the criminalization of acts of violence based on racism. Information on measures related to racial discrimination can be found under recommendations 37, 38 and 42 above and in paragraphs 55 to 57 of Canada's report.
128.52. Continue to strengthen measures to eliminate racial profiling, especially in law enforcement and racial discrimination in employment (Botswana); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 11	Supported	B32 Racial discrimination D31 Liberty and security - general G1 Members of minorities E31 Right to work S08 SDG 8 - economic growth, employment, decent work S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Implementation. See paragraphs 95 to 97 of Canada's report, as well as recommendation 43 for measures related to racial profiling.
Theme: B6 Business & Human Rights			
128.151. Continue efforts towards the establishment and implementation of an effective regulatory framework for holding companies registered in Canada accountable for the human rights impact of their operations (Egypt); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 42	Supported	B6 Business & Human Rights **Affected persons:** - general	Partially implemented. See paragraph 118 of Canada's report for information on Canada's Corporate Social Responsibility Strategy.
Theme: B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism			
128.153. Ensure that its counter-terrorism efforts are in compliance with international human rights obligations (Pakistan); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 34	Supported	B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - general	Implemented. Comments: Canada's counter-terrorism initiatives are in compliance with Canada's international human rights obligations. Bill C-59, the *National Security Act, 2017*, currently being considered by Parliament, is designed to keep Canadians safe while safeguarding rights and freedoms.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			The National Security and Intelligence Committee of Parliamentarians, created by the *National Security and Intelligence Committee of Parliamentarians Act* in 2017, has a broad government-wide mandate to comprehensively review legislative, regulatory, policy, administration, and financial frameworks for national security and intelligence. The Committee may review any activity by any department that relates to national security and/or intelligence. The Committee has robust powers to access any information to conduct its reviews, subject to specific limitations such as to protect third parties, prevent interference in ongoing operations and maintain the independence of law enforcement functions. Canada's counter-terrorism efforts have been examined by Canadian courts. The courts have found key *Criminal Code* terrorism provisions to be consistent with the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. Information on recent Government of Canada national security initiatives can be found in paragraph 85 of Canada's report. See also recommendation 154 for information regarding Canada's system of security certificates.
Theme: D23 Death penalty			
128.121. Change its policy in order for the commutation of death sentences to be effectively claimed for all Canadian citizens sentenced to the death penalty abroad (Netherlands); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 43	Noted	D23 Death penalty S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - general	Implemented. Comments: Canada opposes the death penalty in all cases, everywhere. It is a form of punishment that is incompatible with human rights and human dignity. In February 2016, the Government of Canada reinstated the policy of seeking clemency for every Canadian facing the death penalty abroad.
Theme: D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment			
128.118. Explicitly criminalize corporal punishment of children (Iceland); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 23	Noted	D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:**	Not accepted. See paragraph 24 of Canada's response to recommendations from the second UPR (A/HRC/24/11/Add.1).

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
		- children	Comments: On December 8, 2015, Senate Bill S-206, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (protection of children against standard child-rearing violence)* was introduced in Parliament and proposes to repeal section 43 of the *Criminal Code* (correction of a child by minor corrective force). Debate on this bill will provide an opportunity to explore the implications of the proposal. The Government continues to support measures, such as parenting programs and public legal education and information materials, discouraging the physical discipline of children.
128.156. Put an end to the disproportionate use of force by the police against all citizens, in particular, Afro-Canadians (Democratic People's Republic of Korea); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 35	Supported	D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment G1 Members of minorities S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - general - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	In the process of implementation. Information on the use of force by police can be found in paragraphs 92 to 94 of Canada's report. Comments: Canadian law enforcement officers perform risk assessments when the use of force is necessary, assessing the totality of the situation, including the situational factors present, the subject's behaviour, an officer's perceptions, as well as tactical considerations. Various domestic mechanisms exist to ensure accountability of government and police services. For example, the *Enhancing Royal Canadian Mounted Police Accountability Act*, which came into effect in 2014, established the Civilian Review Complaints Commission for the RCMP (CRCC), an independent agency of the federal government, distinct and independent from the RCMP. The CRCC reviews complaints and conducts investigations or hearings into complaints in the public interest. This includes public complaints related to the use of force of members. Where the actions of the police lead to the serious injury or death of an individual, the designated authority for that province will consider appointing an investigative body or other police force to conduct an independent investigation into whether there was any misconduct on the part of the police force. They also have the ability to recommend or lay criminal charges. Officers found to have used excessive force can face criminal charges and or civil litigation.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			As a further example, the primary oversight measures in Ontario are: • Ontario Civilian Police Commission, a quasi-judicial agency. • Office of the Independent Police Review Director. • Special Investigations Unit (a civilian law enforcement agency) The Government of Ontario is working to address the recommendations from a 2017 independent review of the province's three oversight bodies to ensure that their mandates are delivered effectively and efficiently.
128.159. Investigate thoroughly all cases of the detention of persons who have entered Canada, including Russian citizens, on non-security grounds and also information about cruel treatment vis-à-vis these people; pressure being used against them and demands that they provide personal information and the unjustified searches that have been carried out as well (Russian Federation); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 36	Noted	D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment G8 Non-citizens D51 Administration of justice & fair trial B51 Right to an effective remedy D2 Right to physical and moral integrity S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - persons deprived of their liberty - non-citizens	Not accepted. See paragraph 36 of Canada's response to recommendations from the second UPR (A/HRC/24/11/Add.1).
128.160. Carry out an investigation into the possible involvement by officials of the Calgary prison in the brutal beating of August 2012 in the pre-trial detention facility cell of the Russian student, Telyakov by family name, arrested on trumped up charges, which were subsequently withdrawn (Russian Federation); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 36	Noted	D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment D51 Administration of justice & fair trial B51 Right to an effective remedy D26 Conditions of detention S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - persons deprived of their liberty	Not accepted. See paragraph 36 of Canada's response to recommendations from the second UPR (A/HRC/24/11/Add.1).

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
Theme: D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking			
128.107. Continue effectively implementing its action plan to combat human trafficking and further promote gender equality in the country with an increase in funding for the protection and promotion of women's rights (Cambodia); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 40	Supported	D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas) F12 Discrimination against women F11 Advancement of women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - general - women	Implemented. Comments: In June 2012, the Government of Canada launched the *National Action Plan to Combat Human Trafficking*, which includes the four pillars of prevention, protection, prosecution and partnerships. The National Action Plan expired in March 2016, but federal anti-human trafficking efforts are ongoing, including: law enforcement training; general and targeted public awareness campaigns; research; support for victims through funding of not-for-profit and local agencies; and coordinating with and engaging provinces/territories. The formal evaluation of the National Action Plan concluded in October 2017. Its results will help determine next steps to advance the government's work to combat human trafficking in Canada. Relevant information can also be found under recommendations 108 and 109 below and in paragraphs 37 to 41 of Canada's report on measures to protect and promote women's rights.
128.108. Continue placing special emphasis on the victim-oriented approach to address the challenges of human trafficking in the country (Thailand); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 40	Supported	D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking B53 Support to victims and witnesses S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - general	Implemented. Comments: The Government of Canada has supported projects that protect victims of human trafficking in Canada and has provided them with essential services. In partnership with community organizations and non-government partners, projects have been implemented to help survivors of human trafficking through protective and restorative housing, healing and rehabilitation; mental health and addiction supports; employment and training; life skills development and empowerment, including financial literacy and parental skills. Canada's immigration officers may issue temporary resident permits to foreign nationals who are believed to be victims of human trafficking, which also renders them eligible for Interim Federal Health Program coverage. Immigration measures are also available to foreign national victims of

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			trafficking to apply to remain in Canada on a permanent basis. In an effort to address human trafficking, Canadian banks, the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC), and federal, provincial and municipal law enforcement launched Project Protect in 2016. Project Protect supports the identification and reporting of financial transactions that are suspected of being related to human trafficking for sexual exploitation. The *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights* came into force in 2015 affirming rights for victims of crime, including human trafficking victims, in four areas – information, protection, participation and restitution. Under Canada's criminal law, victims of trafficking have the right to request testimonial aids when appearing as a witness in criminal proceedings, to present a victim impact statement at sentencing, and to have a court consider making a restitution order which can cover financial losses resulting from bodily or psychological harm caused by the crime. Provincial and territorial governments have measures that address and provide services to victims of human trafficking, for example, by providing support to community agencies directly addressing the specialized needs of victims (Alberta); legislation aimed at enhancing the ability of victims of sex trafficking and sexual exploitation to seek civil remedies from those who have recruited, harmed and profited from them (Manitoba); working through coalitions that include government, police and non-governmental representatives (Newfoundland and Labrador); and human trafficking education and awareness campaigns (Nova Scotia). In May 2017, the Government of Ontario passed the *Anti-Human Trafficking Act, 2017*. This bill enacted the *Human Trafficking Awareness Day Act, 2017*, and the *Prevention of and Remedies for Human Trafficking Act, 2017*, which creates a tort of human trafficking, and will enable victims or

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			other persons on their behalf to seek restraining orders against a respondent to prevent human trafficking. Relevant information can also be found under recommendations 107 above and 109 below.
128.109. Intensify efforts made so far to identify and eradicate trafficking in children and women for the sex trade (Holy See); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 40	Supported	D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking F13 Violence against women F19 Girls F33 Children: protection against exploitation S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children - girls - women	Implemented. Comments: The *Criminal Code* contains six indictable offences that specifically address human trafficking. In force since 2014, the *Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act*, criminalized the purchase of sexual services, receiving a material benefit from the sale of others' sexual services, advertising the sale of others' sexual services and modernized the existing procuring offences. These legislative reforms are aimed at reducing the demand for sexual services, which has been shown to reduce the incidence of human trafficking for sexual exploitation. They were complemented by new funding ($20M over 2015-2020) for social programming for those who wish to leave the sex trade as well as human trafficking victims. The *Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act* also added mandatory minimum penalties to the main human trafficking offence in the *Criminal Code*, and increased the maximum sentences and added mandatory minimum penalties to the material benefit offence and the documents offence when they involve the trafficking of children. Other recent measures complement these legislative measures. The Government of Canada developed a local diagnostic tool to assist with the identification of populations most at risk of human trafficking and related forms of exploitation. Canadian police partners and the RCMP have participated in national/international anti-human trafficking operations, such as Operation Northern Spotlight, to address domestic human trafficking in the sex trade.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			Relevant information can also be found under recommendations 107 and 108 above.
128.110. Establish mechanisms and procedures for the protection of rights of child victims of human trafficking (Uzbekistan); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 40	Supported	D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking F33 Children: protection against exploitation A42 Institutions & policies - General S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children	Implemented. Information related to the sexual exploitation of children can be found under recommendation 109. See also recommendation 111 for information on procedures and training related to trafficking.
128.111. Develop mechanisms and procedures to better protect the rights of children victims of trafficking, and provide training for police and prosecutors in this regard (Republic of Moldova); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 40	Supported	D27 Prohibition of slavery, trafficking F33 Children: protection against exploitation A53 Professional training in human rights S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children - judges, lawyers and prosecutors - law enforcement / police officials	Implemented. Comments: Published in 2015, the *Handbook for Criminal Justice Practitioners on Trafficking in Persons*, endorsed by the Federal/Provincial/Territorial Ministers Responsible for Justice, provides criminal justice practitioners with guidance in the investigation and prosecution of human trafficking cases. The RCMP, with the collaboration of Canadian police partners, delivers human trafficking training to Canadian and international police officers at the Canadian Police College as well as other enforcement agencies and non-governmental organizations. Furthermore, the RCMP has delivered advanced human trafficking training courses facilitated by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and Interpol throughout Central America and the Caribbean. Information related to trafficking and sexual exploitation of children can be found under recommendations 107, 108 and 109 above.
Theme: D29 Domestic violence			
128.106. Continue to effectively address domestic violence, ensuring to victims operational access to means of protection and reinforcing prosecution of perpetrators (Cyprus); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 37	Supported	D29 Domestic violence B51 Right to an effective remedy B53 Support to victims and witnesses S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - general	Implemented. Comments: Canadian governments have measures in place to address domestic violence, including *Criminal Code* protections against violence against women and children; guidelines and training for police and Crown prosecutors handling domestic violence cases; specialized domestic violence courts; and PT civil family violence legislation

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			designed to complement the criminal justice response to family violence. Non-legislative measures include domestic violence plans or strategies. The Government of Canada's *Family Violence Initiative* invests in projects that support and equip health professionals to improve the public health response to survivors of family violence, and community-based programs to promote and improve the health, including mental health, of survivors. The Initiative also supports the development, implementation, testing and assessment of models, strategies and tools to improve the justice system's response to family violence. The Government of Alberta provides training on the complexities inherent to family violence, the challenges faces by police in investigations, and on intimate partner violence and sexual violence (alternating years) with attendance from prosecutions and police. New Brunswick's *Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Act* provides tools that increase the safety of victims of intimate partner violence while they seek more permanent solutions. Victims may apply for an emergency order, without notice to the respondent, to obtain remedies to respond to their circumstances. The Northwest Territories' *Protection Against Family Violence Act* and Newfoundland and Labrador's *Family* Violence *Protection Act* provide emergency protection for victims of family violence. Additional information related to gender-based violence can be found in paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and under recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 below.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
Theme: D31 Liberty and security – general			
128.155. Keep on reflecting on whether to further revise the legal framework regarding the stun guns, with a view of limiting their use to situations involving an imminent threat of death or serious injury (Italy); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 35	Supported	D31 Liberty and security - general A41 Constitutional and legislative framework D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - general	Implemented. Comments: Guidelines for the Use of Conducted Energy Weapons (CEWs) were developed with a view to providing guidance to police services and other agencies in Canada that use CEWs, regarding elements that should be considered in determining their respective policies and procedures. This includes circumstances on the use of CEWs, training, testing, supervision and reporting. The Guidelines are considered evergreen to be reviewed as necessary.
Theme: D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion			
128.51. Continue its work in combating religiously motivated crimes and acts of violence (Jordan); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 11	Supported	D42 Freedom of thought, conscience and religion D31 Liberty and security - general G1 Members of minorities S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	In the process of implementation. Information related to the criminalization of acts of violence based on racism can be found under recommendation 17 above. Paragraph 57 of Canada's report includes examples of the measures adopted by governments to address discrimination based on religion. Comments: Additional measures include: • The Government of Alberta provides grants to increase individual and organizational capacity to address Islamophobia. • The Alberta Human Rights Commission's "Religious Beliefs" Information Sheet discusses religious beliefs as a protected ground under the Alberta *Human Rights Act*.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
Theme: D44 Right to peaceful assembly			
128.161. Put an end to the violations of the right to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression, torture and other ill-treatment (Democratic People's Republic of Korea); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 35	Supported	D44 Right to peaceful assembly D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment D43 Freedom of opinion and expression S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - general - media - persons deprived of their liberty	Implemented. Comments: The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* guarantees freedoms of opinion, expression and peaceful assembly as constitutionally protected rights. See recommendation 157 above and paragraphs 92 to 94 of Canada's report regarding the use of force by police. See also paragraph 36 of Canada's response to recommendations from the second UPR (A/HRC/24/11/Add.1).
Theme: D51 Administration of justice & fair trial			
128.158. Investigate allegations of ill-treatment and excessive use of force by the police and prosecute perpetrators (Uzbekistan); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 34	Supported	D51 Administration of justice & fair trial B51 Right to an effective remedy D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - general - persons deprived of their liberty	Implemented. See recommendation 157 and paragraphs 92 to 94 of Canada's report for information regarding the use of force by police.
Theme: D6 Rights related to name, identity, nationality			
128.23. Revise its legislation and administrative practices to correct the amendment of birth certificates in which the name of the father is removed as a consequence of births out of wedlock (Uruguay); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 23	Noted	D6 Rights related to name, identity, nationality D8 Rights related to marriage & family A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B31 Equality & non-discrimination **Affected persons:** - general - children	Not accepted. See paragraph 24 of Canada's response to recommendations from the second UPR (A/HRC/24/11/Add.1).
Theme: E22 Right to food			
128.125. Having in mind the growing number of cases of people who have resorted to food banks, elaborate a national plan on food security with a view to the realization of the universal human right to food (Brazil); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 31	Noted	E22 Right to food E25 Human rights & poverty A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas) S01 SDG 1 - poverty S02 SDG 2 - hunger and food security S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - general - persons living in poverty	In the process of implementation. Information related to food security can be found in paragraphs 109 to 111 of Canada's report. Comments: Consultations on the development of *A Food Policy for Canada* have included an online survey; national and regional stakeholder engagement sessions; Member of

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			Parliament town halls; community-led engagement by Food Secure Canada, a civil society organization; and submissions from individuals and associations. There were also self-led engagement by National Indigenous Organizations, including the Inuit Tapariit Kanatami and the Native Women's Association of Canada. Feedback indicates support of the scope of the policy's four proposed themes, as well as interest in new or expanded federal measures aimed at improving food security among vulnerable groups; reducing food loss and waste; promoting food literacy; and, supporting local food systems.
Theme: E25 Human rights & poverty			
128.124. Develop a national strategy to combat poverty (Russian Federation)/Develop a national strategy aimed at eliminating poverty and homelessness (Cuba)/Develop plans or strategies to address homelessness and poverty (Egypt)/Develop comprehensive national strategies to address homelessness and poverty (Sri Lanka); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 30	Noted	E25 Human rights & poverty A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas) E23 Right to adequate housing S01 SDG 1 - poverty S10 SDG 10 - inequality S11 SDG 11 - cities **Affected persons:** - general - persons living in poverty	In the process of implementation. Comments: A Canadian Poverty Reduction Strategy is currently being developed. The Strategy will set targets to reduce poverty and measure and report on progress to meet those targets. In addition, the Strategy will align with strategies implemented by provinces, territories, and municipalities. The development, implementation and oversight of the provincial and territorial poverty reduction strategies are often aided by advisory committees comprised of elected officials and, in some cases, community representatives, and informed by engagement with civil society and Indigenous groups. For example, Nunavut's Roundtable for Poverty Reduction, which includes representatives from diverse groups in the community and Inuit organizations, is tasked with developing and tracking indicators in relation to Nunavut's strategy, *Makimaniq Plan II: A Shared Approach to Poverty Reduction*. Municipalities, Indigenous governments and community organizations are also key partners in the Northwest Territories' *Territorial Anti-Poverty Action Plan*. The strategies also generally include public reporting on progress. Examples of progress achieved include lifting 20.6% of children from poverty and decreasing the rate of

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			children living in deep poverty by 30% from 2012 to 2014 in Ontario; and fewer households in core housing need, an improved high school graduation rate and greater availability of licensed child care under Manitoba's strategy – All Aboard: Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion Strategy. Canada's newly launched *National Housing Strategy* was informed by extensive consultations held across Canada in 2016. Key themes that emerged included recommendations that the entire spectrum of housing needs should be addressed, while prioritizing those in greatest need, better integration of housing and support services, and access to capital to facilitate more affordable housing options. The strategy sets ambitious targets, including 50 percent reduction in chronic homelessness, and removing 530,000 households from housing need. The Government of Canada will partner with provinces and territories to develop a new Canada Housing Benefit to meet local needs and provide affordability support directly to those in housing need. Information on poverty reduction and housing and homelessness can also be found in paragraphs 99 to 108 of Canada's report.
128.126. Further enhance its efforts in social protection and security for people living in poverty, such as considering formulating the necessary poverty alleviation and homelessness strategies (Malaysia); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 29	Supported	E25 Human rights & poverty A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas) E23 Right to adequate housing S01 SDG 1 - poverty S10 SDG 10 - inequality S11 SDG 11 - cities **Affected persons:** - persons living in poverty	In the process of implementation. See recommendation 124 and paragraphs 99 to 108 of Canada's report for information on poverty reduction and housing and homelessness.
128.127. Reinforce policies and programmes developed to address poverty, homelessness, food insecurity as well as access to quality health - care services and education, with special focus on the most disadvantage d groups, such as Aboriginal peoples (Slovakia); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 29	Supported	E25 Human rights & poverty E22 Right to food E41 Right to health - General G3 Indigenous peoples E51 Right to education - General S01 SDG 1 - poverty S02 SDG 2 - hunger and food security S03 SDG 3 - health S04 SDG 4 - education S10 SDG 10 - inequality	In the process of implementation. Comments: Regarding education, Government of Canada investments for First Nation education infrastructure led to the planning, renovating and constructing of 125 education facilities in over 105 First Nation communities in 2016-2017. These facilities will benefit over 135,000 people in First Nation communities.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
		Affected persons: - general - persons living in poverty - Indigenous peoples	Regarding health, the *Common Statement of Principles on Shared Health Priorities* reaffirms the FPT shared commitment to report on results to Canadians through common indicators, to improve the affordability, accessibility and appropriate use of prescription drugs, to support health innovation, and to engage with regional and national Indigenous leaders on their priorities for improving the health outcomes of Indigenous peoples. In November 2016, the Government of Canada released the *Federal Framework for Suicide Prevention*, which complements existing strategies and focuses on raising public awareness and reducing stigma associated with suicide, disseminating information and data to help prevent suicide and promoting the use of research and evidence-based practices in suicide prevention. The Government of Canada has established a Joint Working Group in partnership with the Assembly of First Nations to develop the First Nations Housing Strategy. This strategy will better support First Nations self-determination by promoting the care, control and management of housing. In addition, Canada's *National Housing Strategy*'s primary focus is meeting the housing needs of vulnerable populations, including Indigenous peoples. The Indigenous component is forthcoming, and the Government of Canada will continue to co-develop distinctions-based housing strategies with First Nations, Inuit and Métis Nation partners. Information on poverty, housing and homelessness, food security, health and education can be found in paragraphs 30 to 34 and 98 to 116 of Canada's report.
Theme: E26 Human Rights & drinking water and sanitation			
128.123. Recognize in the national legislation access to water and sanitation as a human right, and develop a national plan to guarantee it, in consultation with indigenous peoples and the society in general, in order to reduce the gap in access to this right between indigenous peoples and the rest of society (Ecuador);	Supported	E26 Human Rights & drinking water and sanitation A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas) G3 Indigenous peoples A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S06 SDG 6 - water and sanitation **Affected persons:** - general	Partially implemented. See paragraphs 30 and 31 of Canada's report for information regarding safe drinking water in Indigenous communities. Comments: The Government of Canada continues to support First Nation communities in establishing their own drinking

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
Source of position: A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 32		- Indigenous peoples	water quality monitoring services and to provide guidance and recommendations related to drinking water safety. To support the provision of the cleanest, safest and most reliable drinking water possible, and therefore to protect the health of all residents, the Government of Canada supports the monitoring of all drinking water systems, regardless of who funds the infrastructure. Also, all First Nations communities now have access to trained personnel to sample and test drinking water quality at the tap, and it is being monitored more regularly. In spring 2017, an engagement process regarding the *Safe Drinking Water for First Nations Act* was launched to determine a way forward to secure protection for safe drinking water for residents of First Nation communities. During its July 2017 Annual General Assembly, the Assembly of First Nations adopted a resolution calling for the repeal of Act (a similar resolution was adopted during the Special Chiefs Assembly in December 2015) and for immediate termination of engagement sessions. The resolution also called for the Government to work directly with First Nations to determine appropriate next steps and develop, in partnership with First Nations, appropriate outcomes for provision of safe drinking water that includes identification of necessary funds for all First Nations communities while a new legislative framework is in development. Subsequently, the Government of Canada and the Assembly of First National have agreed on a way forward on the engagement process.
128.130. Recognize the right to safe drinking water and sanitation (Germany); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 32	Supported	E26 Human Rights & drinking water and sanitation A43 Human rights policies S06 SDG 6 - water and sanitation **Affected persons:** - general	Implemented. Comments: On June 22, 2012, Canada provided an explanation of its position on the right to safe drinking water and basic sanitation to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20 Conference). Canada recognizes the human right of everyone to safe drinking water and basic sanitation as essential to the right to an adequate standard of living, and therefore, implicit under

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			article 11 of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*.
128.131. Recognize the human right to water and sanitation (Spain); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 32	Supported	E26 Human Rights & drinking water and sanitation A43 Human rights policies S06 SDG 6 - water and sanitation **Affected persons:** - general	Implemented. See recommendation 130.
128.132. Strengthen the guarantees for access to drinking water and sanitation for the entire population, especially for indigenous populations and the most remote areas (Spain); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 32	Supported	E26 Human Rights & drinking water and sanitation I14 Persons living in rural areas G3 Indigenous peoples S06 SDG 6 - water and sanitation **Affected persons:** - general - Indigenous peoples - persons living in rural areas	Implemented. See recommendation 123 and paragraphs 30 and 31 of Canada's report for information related to safe drinking water in Indigenous communities. Comments: Provinces and territories are responsible for the management and regulation of drinking water supplies within their jurisdiction. The Government of Canada plays a scientific leadership role and is responsible for the safety of drinking water on federal lands and on First Nation reserves. The FPT Committee on Drinking Water develops the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality, which establish maximum acceptable concentrations of contaminants in drinking water. All jurisdiction use the Guidelines as a basis for drinking water quality, and are generally adopted as standards, either through legislation and regulations or through licensing of water treatment plants.
128.133. Take steps, including legislation and sufficient funding, to ensure that all Canadians have full and equal access to clean water and sanitation, in line with the United Nations resolution passed in 2012, recognizing the human right to water and sanitation (Norway); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 32	Supported	E26 Human Rights & drinking water and sanitation A41 Constitutional and legislative framework A28 Cooperation with other international mechanisms and institutions A63 Budget and resources (for human rights implementation) S06 SDG 6 - water and sanitation **Affected persons:** - general	Implemented. Information regarding safe drinking water in Indigenous communities can be found under recommendations 123 and 132 above and paragraphs 30 and 31 of Canada's report. Recommendation 130 outlines Canada's position regarding the right to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Notably, on January 23, 2018, the Government of Canada announced that it is taking further steps to end long-term drinking water advisories affecting public water systems on reserve. The Government of Canada, in full partnership with First Nation communities, including with First Nations technical advisors and leaders, has developed an action plan to address all long-term drinking water advisories affecting

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			public systems they financially support. More specifically, in collaboration with First Nation communities, the Government of Canada will work to ensure 91 long-term drinking water advisories are lifted by March 2021.
Theme: E51 Right to education – General			
128.134. Ensure the access to education for all children, including those belonging to indigenous peoples (France); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 33	Supported	E51 Right to education - General G3 Indigenous peoples S04 SDG 4 - education **Affected persons:** - children - Indigenous peoples	Implemented. See recommendations 47, 72 and 127 for information related to education, including education on reserve. Information related to student achievement can be found in paragraph 112 of Canada's report.
128.135. Take measures to integrate minority children in the school system with a view to preventing segregation and discrimination (Sri Lanka); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 33	Supported	E51 Right to education - General B31 Equality & non-discrimination G1 Members of minorities S04 SDG 4 - education S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - children - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Implemented. See recommendations 47, 72 and 127 and paragraph 112 of Canada's report for information related to education. Comments: Measures adopted include: • Ontario's Equity and Inclusive Education Strategy supports a publicly funded education system that gives all students the opportunity to reach their highest potential. • Ontario's Indigenous Education Strategy improves opportunities for First Nation, Métis and Inuit students, and increase the knowledge and awareness of all students about Indigenous histories, cultures and perspectives.
Theme: E55 higher education			
128.140. Redouble its efforts to promote access to higher education on conditions of equality and to reduce financial barriers that prevent access to that level of education (Peru); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 33	Supported	E55 higher education B31 Equality & non-discrimination S04 SDG 4 - education S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - general	Implemented. Comments: Provincial and territorial governments provide student loans, grants, bursaries and scholarships, to support the costs associated with post-secondary education. These programs generally target lower-income students and may focus on underrepresented student populations, such as those with disabilities, students with dependents, and students from different communities, such as First Nations, Métis and Inuit

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			students or African-Canadian students. Governments have also in many cases either frozen tuition fees in recent years or increased investments in financial programming. Federally, the Canada Student Loans Program mandate is to increase access to, and affordability of, post-secondary education. This includes the Canada Student Grants, which offers funding to vulnerable populations. For example, funding to support low and middle-income families, funding to support students with permanent disabilities, and funding provided on a per-child basis for low and middle-income students with dependents. In addition, Canada Student Loans provides up to $210 per week for eligible full and part-time students at designated institutions. Finally, Repayment Assistant Plan ensures that students earning less than $25,000 per year do not have to repay their student loans until they earn more. Canadians are also encouraged to save for a child's post-secondary education through the Registered Education Savings Plans. The Government of Canada administers two education savings incentives linked to the Plans: the Canada Education Savings Grant, and the Canada Learning Bond.
Theme: F11 Advancement of women			
128.79. Continue its work to advance equality for women and to promote their full participation in all fields (Jordan); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 20	Supported	F11 Advancement of women F12 Discrimination against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment **Affected persons:** - women	Implemented. Comments: The Government of Canada's *GBA Action Plan for 2016 to 2020* sets out actions to implement GBA+ across federal departments and agencies. The Plan's objectives are: • Take actions to identify and address barriers that prevent the systematic conduct of rigorous gender-based analysis; • Build GBA+ capacity across government; • Strengthen monitoring and accountability and reporting on outcomes. In 2016, a Parliamentary Special Committee on Pay Equity was mandated to conduct hearings on the matter of pay equity and to propose a plan to adopt a proactive federal pay

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			equity regime, both legislative and otherwise. In its October 2016 response to the Committee's report titled *It's Time to Act*, the Government of Canada reaffirmed that equal pay for work of equal value is a human right and confirmed its commitment to develop proactive pay equity reform. The Government will undertake a targeted stakeholder consultation to inform its pay equity reform. Currently, six provinces have specific pay equity legislation (Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Québec, Ontario and Manitoba). Two provinces have pay equity policy frameworks (Saskatchewan and British Columbia). Alberta's *Human Rights Act*, Northwest Territories' *Public Service Act*, and Yukon's *Employment Standards Act* and *Human Rights Act* have equal pay for work of equal value provisions. Newfoundland and Labrador's *Human Rights Act, 2010* has provisions on equal pay for same or similar work without discrimination on the basis of a prohibited ground of discrimination. In 2016, the Government of Ontario's Gender Wage Gap Strategy Steering Committee released a report on the causes of the gender wage gap in Ontario, and what should be done to close it. Ontario is moving forward on the recommendations of the Committee. Québec's *Government Strategy for Gender Equality Toward 2021* includes 59 actions, new or enhanced, to be implemented through the contribution of 24 government departments and agencies. More than $80 million over five years will be allocated to: reduce persistent inequities; act for gender diversity in employment, parity in decision-making and women in vulnerable situations; mobilize inspiring women, men allied with equality and committed circles. Governments also have legislative measures in place that support their maternal and parental leave policies and that protect workers' rights while they are on leave. For example, New Brunswick amended the *Employment Standards Act* in

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			2016 to add employment protections for parents taking unpaid leave in order to care for children and family members who are ill. See also paragraphs 37 to 41 of Canada's report.
128.80. Ensure effective implementation of CEDAW at the federal, provincial and territorial levels with particular attention to Aboriginal women and girls (Turkey); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 20	Supported	F11 Advancement of women F12 Discrimination against women F19 Girls A22 Cooperation with treaty bodies G3 Indigenous peoples S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment **Affected persons:** - girls - Indigenous peoples - women	Implemented. Comments: FTP governments continue to take measures that implement the CEDAW. See recommendation 79 above and paragraphs 37 to 41 of Canada's report.
Theme: F12 Discrimination against women			
128.26. Closely monitor the situation of other disadvantaged groups such as women migrant workers and women prisoners (Turkey); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 20	Supported	F12 Discrimination against women G4 Migrants D26 Conditions of detention S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - migrants - women - persons deprived of their liberty	In the process of implementation. Comments: The correctional management and treatment of federally sentenced women continues to be a priority area of focus for the Office of the Correctional Investigator, the ombudsman for federally sentenced offenders, which prepares an Annual Report including recommendations to Parliament. Correctional environments, interventions, policies, services, and opportunities for federally sentenced women are gender, cultural and trauma informed. Correctional social programs include the Institutional Mother-Child Program and other interventions using animals such as the kennel program. Furthermore, the Government has developed assessment tools and delivers programs that provide women with professional certifications to assist them in finding and keeping a job upon release. Educational programs are also offered to enhance literacy, numeracy, academic and personal development skills. In addition, staffing models use a Gender-Based Analysis Plus approach. The majority of staff working with women offenders are required to participate in Women-Centred Training.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			In relation to women migrant workers, please consult Canada's response to recommendation 147, and more specifically related to changes to the caregiver program.
Theme: F13 Violence against women			
128.81. Continue its laudable efforts to fight all forms of violence against women and girls (Botswana); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 37	Supported	F13 Violence against women F19 Girls S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - girls - women	Implemented. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 91, 96, 104 and 106 below for information related to gender-based violence. Comments: The *Criminal Code* provides a broad-based response to all forms of violence against women, including prohibitions on specific forms of violence such as assault, sexual assault and criminal harassment, underage and forced marriage, as well as procedural protections, preventative measures, and sentencing principles that ensure that violence against women is addressed at all stages of the criminal justice process. In addition to initiatives described in Canada's report, some relevant legislation include: • British Columbia's *Sexual Violence and Misconduct Policy Act* and Manitoba's *Sexual Violence Awareness And Prevention Act* (Advanced Education Administration Act And Private Vocational Institutions Act Amended) require post-secondary institutions to develop and implement policies that prevent and respond to sexual violence. • Ontario's 2016 *Sexual Violence and Harassment Action Plan Act, part of It's Never Okay: An Action Plan to Stop Sexual Violence and Harassment* make workplaces, campuses and communities safer and more responsive to the needs of survivors. • Ontario's 2016 *Walking Together: Ontario's Long-Term Strategy to End Violence Against Indigenous Women* outlines actions to prevent violence against Indigenous

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			women and reduce its impact on youth, families and communities. • Alberta's 2017 *Act to Remove Barriers for Survivors of Sexual and Domestic Violence* removes the time limitation for survivors of sexual and domestic violence to launch a civil claim and the *Residential Tenancies (Safer Places for Victims of Domestic Violence) Amendment Act* allows for the early end of a tenancy agreement by victims, without financial penalty, on the presentation of a certificate verifying that they are at risk. • In force since 2015, amendments to the federal *Civil Marriage Act*, which establish a national absolute minimum age of marriage in Canada of 16 years and codify the legal requirement for free and enlightened consent to a marriage and for the dissolution of any former marriage prior to a new one. • In 2015, Canada changed the minimum age of a recognized spouse in all permanent and temporary resident immigration programs. At the same time, regulations came into force to ensure that marriages conducted by proxy, telephone, fax, Internet or other similar forms (i.e., marriages where one or both parties are not physically present at the marriage ceremony), would no longer be recognized within permanent and temporary immigration programs. These steps were designed to reduce vulnerability in the immigration system, particularly for women. • The elimination of conditional permanent residence in April 2017 addresses concerns that vulnerable sponsored spouses or partners may stay in abusive relationships because they are afraid of losing their permanent resident status even though an exception to the condition existed for those types of situations. The Government of Canada does not want any sponsored spouse or partner who is in an abusive situation to remain in it for fear of losing their status in Canada. This change supports the

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			Government's commitment to gender equality and to combat gender violence.
128.82. Continue fighting violence against women and girls so as to incite the majority of states to follow suit (Côte d'Ivoire); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 37	Supported	F13 Violence against women F19 Girls S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - girls - women	See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.
128.83. Continue its efforts to prevent and punish all forms of violence against women and girls, particularly indigenous women and girls (Peru); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 37	Supported	F13 Violence against women F19 Girls A41 Constitutional and legislative framework B51 Right to an effective remedy G3 Indigenous peoples S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - girls - Indigenous peoples - women	Implemented. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.
128.84. Take all appropriate measures to address violence against indigenous women (Sweden); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 37	Supported	F13 Violence against women G3 Indigenous peoples S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples - women	Implemented. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.
128.85. Take effective measures to combat violence against Aboriginal girls and women (Cape Verde); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 37	Supported	F13 Violence against women G3 Indigenous peoples F19 Girls S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - girls - Indigenous peoples - women	In the process of implementation. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.
128.86. Put an end to all forms of violence against Aboriginal women and girls (Honduras); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 37	Supported	F13 Violence against women G3 Indigenous peoples F19 Girls S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - girls - Indigenous peoples - women	In the process of implementation. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
128.87. All necessary measures be taken to address all forms of violence against Aboriginal women and girls (India); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 37	Supported	F13 Violence against women G3 Indigenous peoples F19 Girls S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - girls - Indigenous peoples - women	In the process of implementation. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.
128.88. Expand services and support to prevent violence and discrimination against Aboriginal women and girls (United States of America); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 37	Supported	F13 Violence against women B31 Equality & non-discrimination F19 Girls G3 Indigenous peoples B53 Support to victims and witnesses S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - girls - Indigenous peoples - women	In the process of implementation. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.
128.89. Take further steps to prevent and protect Aboriginal women and children from all forms of violence (Estonia); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 37	Supported	F13 Violence against women G3 Indigenous peoples F19 Girls S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - women - children - Indigenous peoples	In the process of implementation. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.
128.90. Regarding combating all forms of violence against Aboriginal women and girls, support effective participation of Aboriginal peoples, especially women and their organizations, in the development, implementation and evaluation of measures taken (Finland); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 37	Supported	F13 Violence against women G3 Indigenous peoples F19 Girls D7 Right to participation in public affairs and right to vote S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - girls - Indigenous peoples - women	In the process of implementation. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.
128.91. Continue with the measures for the promotion of women's rights, primarily by preventing and combating violence against women, particularly those belonging to indigenous peoples (France); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 37	Supported	F13 Violence against women F19 Girls F12 Discrimination against women G3 Indigenous peoples S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - girls - Indigenous peoples - women	In the process of implementation. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence. Comments: *It's Time: Canada's Strategy to Prevent and Address Gender-Based Violence* includes $100.9 million

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			over five years, and $20.7 million per year ongoing to support key initiatives by Status of Women Canada, the Public Health Agency of Canada, Public Safety Canada, the Department of National Defence, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada. This includes other initiatives that will contribute to the Strategy's goals, such as the National Housing Strategy, the Homelessness Partnering Strategy and Urban Programming for Indigenous Peoples. To inform the development of the Strategy, consultations were held with Canadians and organizations, service providers, researchers, provincial and territorial governments and survivors. Key principles identified include: survivor-oriented, trauma-informed, holistic and anti-oppressive approach; focus on unique needs of underserved groups; address violence across the lifespan; combat root causes and underlying factors related to violence, including intersecting forms of oppression and systemic violence; prevention; support for survivors and their families; promoting responsive legal and justice systems; leadership, coordination, research and data collection. Canada's Strategy was developed with input from Indigenous groups and includes new investments tailored to Indigenous women, including new funding to respond to the unique needs of Indigenous survivors, and working with Indigenous organizations to undertake research initiatives. The Government of Alberta is collaborating with community partners and different levels of government to engage men and boys as essential partners and allies in preventing violence towards women. This includes support and expansion of the "I am a Kind Man" program, a partnership with the Alberta Native Friendship Centres Association.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
128.92. Strengthen measures to eradicate violence against women and children, especially those belonging to indigenous peoples and diverse ethnic groups (Ecuador); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 37	Supported	F13 Violence against women G3 Indigenous peoples F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection G1 Members of minorities S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children - Indigenous peoples - women - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	In the process of implementation. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.
128.93. Develop strategies to address the causes and consequences of violence against Aboriginal women and girls (Togo); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 37	Supported	F13 Violence against women G3 Indigenous peoples F19 Girls A42 Institutions & policies - General S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - girls - Indigenous peoples - women	In the process of implementation. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.
128.94. Work proactively with partners to address the violence against Aboriginal women and its root causes (United Kingdom); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 37	Supported	F13 Violence against women G3 Indigenous peoples S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples - women	In the process of implementation. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.
128.95. Put an end to all forms of violence against women and girls belonging to Aboriginal communities (Uzbekistan); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 37	Supported	F13 Violence against women G3 Indigenous peoples F19 Girls S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - girls - Indigenous peoples - women	In the process of implementation. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.
128.96. Develop a national plan of action to end violence against indigenous women and take the necessary measures to ensure that national protection laws against domestic violence are enforced at all levels in a consistent and effective manner (Switzerland); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 38	Noted	F13 Violence against women G3 Indigenous peoples A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas) A42 Institutions & policies - General S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - girls	Implemented. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
		- Indigenous peoples - women	Comments: With respect to Indigenous women and girls, *It's Time: Canada's Strategy to Prevent and Address Gender-Based Violence* will: • Support programming to respond to the unique needs of Indigenous survivors; and • Engage with Indigenous organizations to undertake research initiatives and share results. To improve the response of the legal and justice systems, the Strategy will support enhanced cultural and gender sensitive training for federal law enforcement officers. New investments in other Government of Canada initiatives that will contribute to the Strategy's goals through a focus on preventing and addressing violence against Indigenous peoples and strengthening justice responses include: • enhanced funding for mental health supports for First Nations and Inuit; • funding to meet the needs of urban Indigenous Peoples, including through parenting programs and helping women transition out of shelters; • funding for community-based projects for Indigenous populations that use restorative justice approaches; • strengthening the family justice system response to family violence, including through funding for family justice activities and services; • strengthening criminal law responses to gender-based violence, including intimate partner violence, human trafficking and sexual assault; • supporting programming on judicial education, ethics and conduct, including gender and diversity training for judges; and • providing funding for immigration and refugee legal aid, including for women who may be fleeing violence in other countries.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
128.97. Develop and implement a national plan of action to address violence afflicting indigenous women and girls, providing for an adequate reaction of authorities and a resolution to the root causes of the violence (Slovakia); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 39	Noted	F13 Violence against women F19 Girls G3 Indigenous peoples A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas) S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - girls - Indigenous peoples - women	In the process of implementation. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.
128.98. Devise a national action plan to address the structural roots of violence, raise awareness, and ensure effective access to justice, redress and protection for indigenous women (Slovenia); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 39	Noted	F13 Violence against women G3 Indigenous peoples F19 Girls A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas) B51 Right to an effective remedy A54 Awareness raising and dissemination S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - girls - Indigenous peoples - women	In the process of implementation. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.
128.99. Develop a comprehensive national strategy for addressing violence against Aboriginal women in a timely manner and in collaboration with relevant stakeholders such as Aboriginal women's organizations (New Zealand); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 39	Noted	F13 Violence against women G3 Indigenous peoples F19 Girls A61 Cooperation with civil society A42 Institutions & policies - General D7 Right to participation in public affairs and right to vote S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - girls - Indigenous peoples - women	In the process of implementation. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.
128.100. In collaboration with indigenous representatives, implement concrete measures, so that a comprehensive and coordinated national action plan can be under way by 2015, as recommended by the United Nations Secretary-General's campaign to end violence against women (Norway); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 39	Noted	F13 Violence against women G3 Indigenous peoples F19 Girls A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas) S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - girls - Indigenous peoples - women	In the process of implementation. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
128.101. Carry out, with the Special Procedures of the Council, an independent investigation of cases of disappearances and murders of Aboriginal women and girls (Belarus); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 39	Noted	F13 Violence against women G3 Indigenous peoples A24 Cooperation with special procedures F19 Girls D32 Enforced disappearances D21 Right to life S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - disappeared persons - girls - Indigenous peoples - women	Implemented. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence. See also recommendation 34 above regarding Canada's continued cooperation with UN mechanisms. Comments: In 2013, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women conducted an inquiry into the issue of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls in Canada.
128.102. Ensure access to justice; investigating an alarming pattern of violence afflicting indigenous women throughout the country and allegations of an inadequate response by authorities, as well as addressing the root causes of violence against indigenous women in order to end all forms of violence against Aboriginal women and girls (Indonesia); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 37	Supported	F13 Violence against women G3 Indigenous peoples F19 Girls D51 Administration of justice & fair trial B51 Right to an effective remedy S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - girls - Indigenous peoples - women	In the process of implementation. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.
128.103. Continue its support and assistance to the provincial and territorial governments in improving the response of law enforcement and justice system to cases of violence against women and children in Aboriginal communities (Montenegro); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 37	Supported	F13 Violence against women G3 Indigenous peoples B51 Right to an effective remedy F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children - Indigenous peoples - women	In the process of implementation. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.
128.104. Develop a comprehensive national action plan for addressing violence against indigenous women, and, also, give due consideration to an independent national enquiry into missing indigenous women (Ireland); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 39	Noted	F13 Violence against women F19 Girls G3 Indigenous peoples A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas) B51 Right to an effective remedy S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - girls - Indigenous peoples - women	In the process of implementation. Comments: Paragraphs 50 to 54 of the report provide information on the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. Recommendations from survivors, families, loved ones and grassroots women's organizations and National Indigenous Organizations were collected to inform the commission's mandate of the Inquiry.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			Provincial and territorial governments were involved in finalizing terms of reference for the Inquiry. The Commission is to provide its findings and recommendations to the Government of Canada through an interim report, which was published on November 1, 2017, and a final report to be submitted by November 1, 2018. The Commission's interim report included recommendations calling for the implementation of the Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission and of the UNDRIP as well as the full compliance with the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal ruling regarding First Nations Child and Family Services. Other recommendations included the establishment of a commemoration fund, creation of a national police task force. See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.
128.105. Implement measures to ensure that the Aboriginality of victims of gender-based violence is accurately recorded (Australia); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 39	Noted	F13 Violence against women F19 Girls G3 Indigenous peoples A42 Institutions & policies - General A62 Statistics and indicators D28 Gender-based violence S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - girls - Indigenous peoples - women	Partially implemented. See paragraph 39 of Canada's response to recommendations from the second UPR (A/HRC/24/11/Add.1). See paragraphs 42 to 46 of Canada's report and recommendations 81, 91, 96, 104 and 106 for information related to gender-based violence.
Theme: F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection			
128.128. Address disparities in access to social services by all, especially children, and continue the dialogue that will significantly advance on this matter (Côte d'Ivoire); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 21	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection D7 Right to participation in public affairs and right to vote S10 SDG 10 - inequality S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - general - children	In the process of implementation. Comments: Governments have adopted numerous programs and policies to provide comparable services to all children. Child and family services are complex matters and require constructive dialogue through a renewed relationship built on trust and partnership. The federal government is working with First Nations and provincial and territorial partners to

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			transform First Nations child welfare so that it is truly child-centred, community-directed, and focused on prevention. See paragraphs 25 to 27 of Canada's report for information about a ruling of the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal regarding the federal First Nations Child and Family Services Program. As a first step to address disparities, the Government of Canada invested $634.8 million over five years and ongoing to address immediate funding gaps and provide greater prevention services for First Nations children and families. Canada is also working to reform the Program by working closely with key partners including First Nation communities, leaders, organizations, provincial and territorial governments, First Nations child and family services agencies, and front-line service providers. This reform process includes dialogue with both national and regional partners to support comparability and equity in child welfare services. In addition, provinces and territories have agreed to use the same guidelines so that children, youth and families keep on getting the services they need, no matter where they are living in Canada. These guidelines are described in the *Provincial/Territorial Protocol on Children, Youth and Families Moving Between Provinces and Territories*, which ensures that when children and/or their families relocate to another province or territory, services are not delayed due to budgetary, administrative or jurisdictional issues or disputes and, where these do arise, a timely and effective resolution is promoted. See also paragraphs 28 and 29 of Canada's report for additional information related to Jordan's Principle.
128.129. Take steps to ensure that all Canadian children have equal access to government services, such as health, education and welfare, and address the disparities in access to these services for indigenous children in particular, as recommended by the Committee on the CRC (Norway); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 21	Supported	F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection A23 Follow-up to treaty bodies D7 Right to participation in public affairs and right to vote E24 Right to social security E41 Right to health - General G3 Indigenous peoples E51 Right to education - General S03 SDG 3 - health S04 SDG 4 - education	In the process of implementation. Comments: A distinct Indigenous Early Learning and Child Care Framework is being co-developed with Indigenous People to reflect the unique cultures and needs of First Nations, Inuit and Métis children across Canada. Once developed, this Framework will guide federal investments in

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
		S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children - Indigenous peoples	early learning and child care programs and supports. Canada also supports the First Nations and Inuit Childcare Initiative, a dedicated early childhood education and child care program for First Nations on-reserve and Inuit that supports culturally sensitive, affordable, quality child care. See also recommendation 128 and paragraphs 25 to 29 of Canada's report for additional information related to First Nations Child and Family Services and Jordan's Principle.
Theme: F33 Children: protection against exploitation			
128.112. Take strong measures in addressing the concern raised by the Committee on the CRC on the lack of prevention of child sexual exploitation (Malaysia); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 21	Supported	F33 Children: protection against exploitation A23 Follow-up to treaty bodies S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children	Implemented. See paragraphs 74 to 76 of Canada's report for information on child sexual exploitation. Comments: Canada has implemented prevention, intervention and support measures to protect children from all forms of violence, including child sexual exploitation. These efforts include: the inclusion of comprehensive offences against all forms of sexual abuse and exploitation of children in its *Criminal Code*; the establishment of a *National Strategy for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation on the Internet*; funding support to the Canadian Centre for Child Protection, which provides public awareness and education programming and runs Cybertip.ca, Canada's tipline to report suspected online sexual exploitation of children; the National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre, which helps prevent child sexual exploitation through providing investigative support to law enforcement and undertaking victim identification and undercover work; and protection and intervention measures implemented by provincial and territorial governments. *An Act respecting the mandatory reporting of Internet child pornography by persons who provide an Internet service* came into force on December 8, 2011 and created a national statutory requirement for those who provide Internet services to the public to report online child pornography to designated authorities where it is brought to their attention or where they discover it themselves on their service. This mandatory

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			reporting requirement enhances law enforcement's ability to detect potential child pornography offences, thereby helping to reduce the availability of online child pornography and facilitating the identification and rescue of child victims, as well as the identification of offenders for the purpose of investigation and prosecution. Other legislative measures include Alberta's *Protection of Sexually Exploited Children Act*, which provides for interventions when a child is sexually exploited because the child is engaging in or attempting to engage in prostitution, and the *Protecting Victims of Non-consensual Distribution of Intimate Images Act*, which empowers victims to seek damages and offers protections over the distribution of intimate images. An example of related policy frameworks include Manitoba's *Tracia's Trust*, a multi-sector strategy to combat sexual exploitation and human trafficking, which supports initiatives to prevent and intervene with the sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of children, youth and adults in Manitoba. Additionally, StreetReach focusses on: • locating sexually exploited children and intervening as soon as possible; • identifying and addressing predators; and • facilitating intensive systemic coordination to stabilize exploited children. The *Strategy for the Prevention of Harm for Children and Youth* in New Brunswick, based on Article 19 of the United Nations *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, addresses all children and youth, including vulnerable groups such as First Nations children and youth, children and youth in the criminal justice system, and children placed within the provincial child welfare system. The Canadian Passport Order includes authorities introduced in 2015 for the Minister of Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship to cancel, refuse or revoke passports to prevent individuals from travelling abroad to commit a sexual

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			offence against children; and, allow a passport to be cancelled without prior notice to the bearer.
128.113. Adopt comprehensive measures to combat paedophilia and the growth of child prostitution (Belarus); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 22	Noted	F33 Children: protection against exploitation F19 Girls S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children - girls	Implemented. Comments: Provisions of the *Criminal Code* criminalize all forms of child sexual exploitation which include, for example: section 151 (sexual interference); section 152 (invitation to sexual touching); section 153 (sexual exploitation); section 155 (incest); section 163 (child pornography); section 171 (householder permitting prohibited sexual activity); section 171.1 (making sexually explicit material available to minors); section 172.1 (luring a child); section 172.2 (use of telecommunication to purpose of committing a sexual offence against a child); section 286.1(2) (obtaining sexual services for consideration a person under the age of 18); and section 279.011 (1) (trafficking of a person under the age of 18). See recommendation 112 for information on child sexual exploitation.
128.114. Introduce a national minimum age of 16 for employment and adopt measures to ensure protection for children under the age of 18 from hazardous and unsafe working environments (Uzbekistan); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 22	Noted	F33 Children: protection against exploitation E32 Right to just and favourable conditions of work F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S08 SDG 8 - economic growth, employment, decent work S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children	Partially implemented. See recommendation 11 regarding Canada's ratification of ILO Convention No. 138 concerning the minimum age for admission to employment.
128.117. Urge Canada to amend its legislation on child prostitution in order to protect a child from prosecution or punishment for prostitution (Iceland); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 23	Noted	F33 Children: protection against exploitation F19 Girls A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children - girls	Not accepted. See recommendation 113 regarding *Criminal Code* provisions related to sexual exploitation.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
Theme: F35 Children in armed conflict			
128.115. Consider the recommendation of the Committee on Rights of the Child (Committee on the CRC) to raise the minimum age of voluntary military recruitment (Chile); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 23	Noted	F35 Children in armed conflict A23 Follow-up to treaty bodies A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children	Not implemented. See paragraph 24 of Canada's response to recommendations from the second UPR (A/HRC/24/11/Add.1).
128.116. Consider the possibility of raising the minimum age for voluntary recruitment to 18 years and, in the meantime, give priority to older candidates in the process of volunteer recruitment (Uruguay); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 23	Noted	F35 Children in armed conflict F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children	Not implemented. See paragraph 24 of Canada's response to recommendations from the second UPR (A/HRC/24/11/Add.1).
Theme: F4 Persons with disabilities			
128.141. Continue taking measures to protect the rights of persons with disabilities (Romania); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 25	Supported	F4 Persons with disabilities S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - persons with disabilities	Implemented. See paragraphs 69 and 70 of Canada's report.
128.142. Continue efforts to improve the rights of persons with disabilities (Djibouti); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 25	Supported	F4 Persons with disabilities S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - persons with disabilities	In the process of implementation. See recommendation 141 and paragraphs 69 and 70 of Canada's report for information on measures aimed at persons with disabilities. Comments: Government of Canada is developing new federal-level accessibility legislation. Between June 2016 and February 2017, over 6,000 Canadians participated in a national consultation to inform the development of new federal-level accessibility legislation. In addition, support was provided to five national disability organizations and three national Indigenous organizations to engage their memberships and provide input in advance of the drafting process. The consultations raised a number of considerations specific to First Nations communities. For example, it was identified

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			that these communities face more barriers to accessibility than similar-sized communities across Canada, given their different infrastructure requirements, poverty levels, number of persons with disabilities, and their often rural or remote locations. Many participants also reported encountering accessibility barriers when interacting with the various levels of government, especially with respect to a lack of sensitivity and cultural awareness and training. In addition, participants identified challenges to accommodating "invisible" disabilities in their communities, such as mental illnesses.
128.143. Encourage the inclusion of boys and girls with disabilities in the general education system (Spain); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 25	Supported	F4 Persons with disabilities E51 Right to education - General F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection F19 Girls S04 SDG 4 - education S10 SDG 10 - inequality S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children - persons with disabilities	Implemented. Comments: Provincial and territorial governments provide a number of supports to students with disabilities. Students with disabilities are generally integrated into regular classes. Exceptions may be made for students with complex needs. For example: • The ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement supérieur supports post-secondary institutions to promote the academic success and retention of students with disabilities through the introduction of dedicated support measures for the organization and providing services to these students. The sums dedicated to supporting students with disabilities in colleges and universities enabled, in 2015-2016, to support the academic success and perseverance of more than 27,340 students with disabilities, which represents an increase of more than 145.8% compared to 2011-2012 while 11,122 students with disabilities had received support.
128.145. Implement and enforce national uniform standards of access to buildings, information, and communications for persons with disabilities (United States of America); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 25	Supported	F4 Persons with disabilities S11 SDG 11 - cities S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - persons with disabilities	In the process of implementation. Comments: Standards exist at all levels of government to facilitate access for persons with disabilities. The voluntary National Building Code of Canada sets requirements for barrier-free design and construction of new buildings and the

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			substantial renovation of existing buildings, and serves as the model for provincial and territorial building codes. In an effort to ensure leading edge accessibility designs, the Government of the Northwest Territorial is undertaking two pilot projects to research enhanced accessibility aspects in line with the latest guidelines published by the Canadian Standards Association. The Government will be updating northern building practices to ensure the correct measures are being implemented. In addition, Canada's *National Housing Strategy* will improve accessibility in residential built environments for people with disabilities by promoting universal design and accessibility standards, including a commitment to promote social inclusion. In particular, the new National Housing Co-Investment Fund, which will set accessibility requirements for new and renewed projects, is projected to create at least 2,400 new affordable units for people with developmental disabilities. Rules and regulations have been established to ensure that persons with disabilities have equitable access to communications services. In Canada, licensed Canadian broadcasters, cable providers, and satellite companies are subject to conditions of licence that, among other things, ensure that the services they provide are accessible to Canadians with disabilities. Broadcasters and telecommunications service providers are required to report, on a regular basis, about their progress on accessibility-related issues and implementation of regulations.
Theme: F41 Persons with disabilities: definition, general principles			
128.144. Ensure that children with disabilities have access to inclusive education (Egypt); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 25	Supported	F41 Persons with disabilities: definition, general principles F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection F45 Persons with disabilities: independence, inclusion E51 Right to education - General S04 SDG 4 - education S10 SDG 10 - inequality S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:**	Implemented. See recommendation 143 regarding students with disabilities.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
		- children - persons with disabilities	
Theme: G1 Members of minorities			
128.54. Further facilitate access to justice by persons belonging to minority groups (Hungary); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 15	Supported	G1 Members of minorities B51 Right to an effective remedy **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Implemented. Comments: Measures exist at all levels of government to facilitate access to justice for all Canadians, including members of minority groups. Following are examples of recent measures taken by governments in Canada. As of April 2017, the Government of Ontario has increased the income level to qualify for legal aid services to increase access to legal aid services for low-income and vulnerable people across the province. The Government of Canada announced the reinstatement and modernization of the Court Challenges Program on February 7, 2017. The Program will provide financial support to Canadians to access the courts for the litigation of test cases of national significance, to help clarify and assert certain constitutional and quasi-constitutional official language rights and human rights in Canada. The Program will cover a broadened scope of rights, thereby ensuring that it reflects societal and demographic changes, as well as the evolution of rights jurisprudence. In addition to equality rights in the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, the new Program also includes Charter challenges based on fundamental freedoms (freedom of religion, expression, peaceful assembly and association), democratic rights (the right to vote and stand for election), and the right to life, liberty and security of the person. The official-language rights component of the Program has also been expanded to include language rights guaranteed under the *Official Languages Act*.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
128.55. Take the necessary measures to ensure that minorities have ac cess to employment (Argentina); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 15	Supported	G1 Members of minorities E31 Right to work S08 SDG 8 - economic growth, employment, decent work **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Implemented. Comments: Governments have adopted measures to ensure that all Canadians have access to employment supports, from employment insurance protections, to skills training and labour market development, and other employment supports that target under-represented groups.
128.56. Ensure further effective implementation of the recently established programmes/policies on the protection of the principles and the rights of minorities that requires an equal approach and respect for each minority's different characteristics (Cambodia); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 15	Supported	G1 Members of minorities A42 Institutions & policies - General B31 Equality & non-discrimination **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Implemented. Comments: Canada has a strong legal and policy framework to protect the rights of minorities. This includes various constitutionally entrenched rights, anti-discrimination legislation at all levels of government, and other laws, policies and programs that promote respect for diversity.
128.157. Take measures to address concerns of reports that certain communities feel targeted, profiled and harassed by Canada's national security legislation and build confidence among such communities (India); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 34	Supported	G1 Members of minorities D46 Right to private life, privacy B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism D31 Liberty and security - general **Affected persons:** - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	In the process of implementation. Canada's law enforcement and security intelligence officials investigate threats to national security and criminality and do not target any community, group or faith. Public safety organizations are guided by clear policies and principles that address the unacceptable nature of discrimination or profiling, and offer ongoing training to their officials, perform community outreach, and are committed to investigating and responding to any concerns and complaints in relation to alleged racial profiling. Canada undertakes community engagement and outreach efforts, including efforts to build relationships, raise awareness and discuss safety and security issues of mutual concern. For example, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, through its national security and outreach efforts, has been working to establish trust with diverse communities to gain their assistance and cooperation in protecting Canada's national security. See paragraphs 95 to 97 of Canada's report for information regarding racial profiling.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
Theme: G3 Indigenous peoples			
128.57. Adopt legislative and administrative measures to improve the living conditions of indigenous peoples, effectively combat and prevent violent action against indigenous women and girls through legal measures (China); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 37	Supported	G3 Indigenous peoples E21 Right to an adequate standard of living - general F13 Violence against women F19 Girls A41 Constitutional and legislative framework S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - girls - Indigenous peoples - women	In the process of implementation. See recommendation 109 for more information on the *Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act*), which enacted in 2014 legislative reforms in relation to prostitution and human trafficking offences.
128.58. Take effective legal measures with a view to the adoption of a national plan of action so that the rights of indigenous peoples will be respected and all forms of violence against Aboriginal women and girls will be ended (Iran (Islamic Republic of)); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 39	Noted	G3 Indigenous peoples F13 Violence against women F19 Girls A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas) S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - girls - Indigenous peoples - women	In the process of implementation.
128.59. Abolish all discriminatory implications of the Indian Act and grant women and men the same rights with regard to their aboriginal status (Germany); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 16	Supported	G3 Indigenous peoples A41 Constitutional and legislative framework F12 Discrimination against women S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples - women	In the process of implementation. Comments: On December 22, 2017, the *Indian Act* was amended, through Bill S-3, *An Act to the Amend the Indian Act*, in response to the Superior Court of Québec decision in *Descheneaux c. Canada (Procureur général)*. Amendments to address the specific issues raised by the Court will immediately correct sex-based inequities in Indian registration going back to 1951. Broader amendments that will remove sex-based inequities back to 1869 will come into force at a later date after Canada has consulted with First Nations and Indigenous Peoples on how to implement the changes. A jointly designed collaborative process for consultation on issues relating to Indian registration, band membership and First Nations citizenship with First Nations and other Indigenous groups was also launched on October 31, 2017. This process will consult on the implementation of the

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			delayed broad-based changes made under Bill S-3 as ways to reform other areas of distinction related to family status, ancestry, date of birth and Canada's continued role in determining Indian status and band membership. This process will be undertaken throughout 2018 and 2019.
128.60. Consider the adoption of a national plan of action in pursuance of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and implement, inter alia, the recommendations of the CRC on the national system to protect Aboriginal children (Cape Verde); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 17	Noted	G3 Indigenous peoples A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas) A23 Follow-up to treaty bodies I31 Children: definition; general principles; protection S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children - Indigenous peoples	Partially implemented. Information regarding reconciliation and the UNDRIP can be found in paragraphs 11 to 24 of Canada's report. See also paragraphs 25 to 29 for information regarding First Nations Child and Family Services and Jordan's principle.
128.61. Adopt, in consultation with indigenous peoples, a national action plan for the implementation of the UNDRIP (Mexico); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 19	Noted	G3 Indigenous peoples A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas) A28 Cooperation with other international mechanisms and institutions **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples	Not implemented. Information regarding reconciliation and the UNDRIP can be found in paragraphs 11 to 24 of Canada's report.
128.62. Adopt a comprehensive strategy on the situation of Aboriginal people at the federal level, to intensify the monitoring of the Nutrition North Canada Program, launched in 2011 and to develop a national plan of action (Bulgaria); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 16	Supported	G3 Indigenous peoples A46 National Plans of Action on Human Rights (or specific areas) A42 Institutions & policies - General **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples	Partially implemented. Comments: The purpose of Nutrition North Canada (NNC) is to help alleviate the high cost of shipping in by air healthy food to isolated northern communities. In July 2016, the Government of Canada announced the expansion of Nutrition North Canada (NNC) to an additional 37 isolated northern communities as a result of changes to community eligibility criteria. NNC increases access to perishable healthy food at a lower cost. Given that a range of factors beyond food prices influence food choices, NNC also funds nutrition education activities. In 2016, the Government held engagement sessions across the North on how to improve NNC in a cost effective manner. Northerners were largely appreciative of the program and the subsidy. They felt everything in the North is expensive, not just food. Northerners felt that many families are not able to afford healthy food. Further, they were concerned about the impact of climate change on country/traditional food and seasonal transportation. They

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			expressed a desire for governments to do more to support access to country/traditional and local food. In May 2017, federal government departments met with Indigenous organizations, northern retailers and airlines, and provincial and territorial governments to discuss the feedback received during the public engagement process. The meeting also marked the launch of an Indigenous Working Group, which includes 14 national and regional Indigenous organizations, that is co-developing options to update the program.
128.63. Enhance, through consultation mechanisms, the participation of indigenous peoples in the determination of public policies that affect them (Peru); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 16	Supported	G3 Indigenous peoples D7 Right to participation in public affairs and right to vote S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples	In the process of implementation. Comments: The following is in addition to information found in paragraphs 9 to 24 of Canada's report. Indigenous groups were consulted prior to the release of the Discussion Paper outlining proposed changes to the environmental and regulatory review process. These groups indicated that they are seeking greater opportunity for involvement, cooperation and partnership in decision-making throughout the impact assessment and regulatory processes and to have legislative, policy and program changes informed by Indigenous rights and titles and the UNDRIP. Partnerships with Indigenous groups will be a core part of the new environmental assessment regime. Canada has undertaken measures to respond to broader issues raised during consultations, including Indigenous communities' role in project oversight, spill response, and economic benefits; this includes the creation of a number of Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring committees with respect to natural resources development. To ensure that the voices of Indigenous youth are heard and integrated into key decision-making processes, in August 2017, Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs appointed three Indigenous youth advisors who will gather insight and share their views and recommendations on the implementation of the Call to Action 66 of the Truth and

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			Reconciliation Commission, which calls for multi-year funding for community-based youth organizations to deliver programs on reconciliation. The youth advisors have established a national project, Indigenous Youth Voices, to seek advice and support from First Nations, Inuit and Métis youth across the country. To formalize government-to-government relationships on land management, the Government of the Northwest Territories and Indigenous parties have established an Intergovernmental Council to work cooperatively and collaborative[illegible]n land management. Indigenous government representatives sit alongside representatives from the federal and territorial governments on a variety of boards that set territorial policy and make regulatory decisions for the territory or a region, including wildlife management boards, land use planning boards, and environmental assessment and review boards.
128.64. Ensure parity of funding and services between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities (United States of America); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 18	Supported	G3 Indigenous peoples A63 Budget and resources (for human rights implementation) **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples	In the process of implementation. Comments: The Government of Canada is determined to renew the fiscal relationship with Indigenous Canadians and address the socio-economic gaps between Indigenous people and other Canadians. Distinct from the New Fiscal Relationship process underway with the Assembly of First Nations, Canada is also engaged in a collaborative fiscal policy development process with self-governing Indigenous governments to develop a new national policy framework for the provision of federal financial support to those governments. One key area of discussion in the collaborative development process is how a renewed fiscal policy can support the comparability of program and services between indigenous and non-indigenous communities, including how to take into account the cost drivers associated with providing services in these communities. Participants tabled a report and draft self-government fiscal policy framework proposal to the Minister of Crown-

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs in December 2017. Work will continue on further elaborating funding methodologies throughout 2018.
128.65. Continue to strengthen its relationship with indigenous peoples (Gabon); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 16	Supported	G3 Indigenous peoples **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples	In the process of implementation. Comments: The following is in addition to information found in paragraphs 9 to 24 of Canada's report. Under the permanent bilateral mechanisms established with the Assembly of First Nations, the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami and the four Inuit Nunangat Regions, and the Métis National Council and its governing members, regular meetings are held with the Prime Minister, Ministers and Senior Officials to develop policy on shared priorities, and monitor progress going forward, including implementation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action. On February 9, 2017, the Prime Minister and Inuit leaders signed a declaration to create the Inuit-Crown Partnership Committee, demonstrating the shared commitment to a renewed Inuit-Crown relationship between Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami and the Government of Canada. The first Métis Nation-Crown Summit took place on April 13, 2017, where the Prime Minister and the President of the Métis National Council signed the Canada-Métis Nation Accord. On June 12, 2017, the Prime Minister and the National Chief of the Assembly of First Nations signed a Memorandum of Understanding during the first meeting between the Assembly of First Nations and the Crown. On November 1, 2017, the Prime Minister met with Modern Treaty and Self-Governing First Nations to discuss steps taken towards self-determination and reinforce the Government of Canada's commitment for a new government-to-government relationship. On January 11, 2017, the Prime Minister met with the Native Women's Association of Canada. There was a commitment to hold annual bilateral meetings, and additional meetings as required, to bring forward the voices of Indigenous women. The same commitment was made with the Congress of

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			Aboriginal People who focus on off-reserve Indigenous peoples. Coordination and information sharing on Indigenous issues with provincial and territorial governments is enhanced through the Federal-Provincial-Territorial-Indigenous Forum, a mechanism for engagement and general discussion of horizontal issues. The Government of Ontario continues to promote collaboration and coordination across ministries on Indigenous policy and programs in partnership with First Nations, Métis and Inuit people. In 2014, the Government of Ontario established the Indigenous Economic Development Fund that provides grants and financing to Aboriginal businesses and Indigenous communities and organizations. The fund helps promote economic development and improve socio-economic outcomes for Indigenous people. Ontario will invest $70 million over the next seven years to extend the fund. Ontario's Ring of Fire Secretariat works and consults with Aboriginal peoples, northern Ontarians and the mining industry to encourage responsible and sustainable economic development in the region. Through the Secretariat, the government is working closely with First Nation communities to determine what supports they need now and in the future. The Government of Alberta is committed to renewing its relationship with Indigenous people based on trust and respectful engagement. Alberta's intention is to transform its relationship with Indigenous communities so that First Nations, Metis and Inuit people in the province have equal opportunities to participate in all aspects of Alberta society, while maintaining their cultures and unique identities. In terms of the Métis, in *Daniels et al. v. The Queen et al.*, the Supreme Court of Canada declared that Métis and non-status Indians are "Indians" for the purposes of section 91(24) of the *Constitution Act, 1867*, which provides for

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			federal legislative jurisdiction with respect to "Indians, and Lands reserved for the Indians." In March 2017, with Government support, the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples hosted a symposium to build greater understanding of the impacts and expectations resulting from the *Daniels* decision among grassroots Métis, Non-Status, and Status Indians living off-reserve and the Government of Canada. In response the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action, Canada is committed to amending the Oath of Citizenship to include reference to respecting Indigenous peoples' treaty rights, and to updating the Canadian citizenship study guide to reflect a more inclusive history of the diverse Indigenous peoples of Canada.
128.66. Give full effect to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) (Togo); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 19	Noted	G3 Indigenous peoples **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples	In the process of implementation. Information regarding reconciliation and the UNDRIP can be found in paragraphs 11 to 24 of Canada's report.
128.67. Take all necessary measures, including the implementation of the UNDRIP, to ensure to its indigenous peoples the full enjoyment of all their human rights, including economic, social and cultural rights, so that their quality of life is similar to the rest of citizens (Cuba); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 17	Noted	G3 Indigenous peoples E1 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation A28 Cooperation with other international mechanisms and institutions **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples	In the process of implementation. Information regarding reconciliation and the UNDRIP can be found in paragraphs 11 to 24 of Canada's report.
128.68. Implement the recommendation of CERD to realise the economic, social and cultural rights of aboriginal people (Turkey); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 16	Supported	G3 Indigenous peoples A23 Follow-up to treaty bodies E1 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation G1 Members of minorities S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	In the process of implementation. Relevant information can found in paragraphs 25 to 36 of Canada's report. See also recommendations 64, 65 and 67 above.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
128.69. Adopt effective measures to implement political, economic, social and culture rights of aboriginal communities and minorities, as well as prevent discrimination against them (Uzbekistan); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 15	Supported	G3 Indigenous peoples E1 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation B31 Equality & non-discrimination G1 Members of minorities S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	In the process of implementation. Examples of relevant measures adopted by governments can be found in Canada's report.
128.70. Continue to ensure the human rights of the Aboriginal people, including by realizing their economic, social and cultural rights (Indonesia); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 16	Supported	G3 Indigenous peoples E1 Economic, social & cultural rights - general measures of implementation **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples	In the process of implementation. Relevant information can found in paragraphs 25 to 36 of Canada's report. See also recommendations 64, 65 and 67 above.
128.71. Continue in its endeavours to consistently address the skills development and training needs of Aboriginal peoples to ensure access to sustained decent work (Trinidad and Tobago); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 16	Supported	G3 Indigenous peoples E31 Right to work S08 SDG 8 - economic growth, employment, decent work **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples	In the process of implementation. Comments: Indigenous peoples in Canada have access to general employment and training programs and services offered by governments as well as programs that focus on Indigenous peoples. The Government of Canada, for example, provides a full continuum of services through the Aboriginal Skills and Employment Training Strategy, from pre-employment training (e.g., literacy, numeracy and other essential skills), to more advanced training for skilled jobs. The Skills and Partnership Fund is a proposal-based program that works with employers to provide training for Indigenous people to fill job vacancies in high-demand industries. The Government of Ontario's Aboriginal Skills Advancement Program supports adult learners (aged 22 years and older) from the Matawa First Nations, a northern Ontario Council with ten member communities, to complete secondary school credentials, gain basic industrial certifications, prepare them for participation in the workforce, or further their education and develop life skills necessary for success. The Government of Alberta's Aboriginal and First Nations Training to Employment programs assists unemployed or

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			marginally employed Indigenous people to gain skills training and/or work experience to obtain and maintain long-term employment. Alberta's Women Building Futures Indigenous Engagement Strategy targets training and support for Indigenous women for careers in industries where women have historically been under-represented. Programs aimed at Indigenous youth include: • The First Nations Job Fund provides job training and skills development services to First Nations youth living in participating on-reserve communities who are: aged 18-24; deemed ready for work within one year; and receiving income assistance. The goal of the Fund is to transition First Nations youth from income assistance to meaningful employment. • Through Income Assistance Pre-employment Supports, the Government of Canada provides case management services for First Nations youth (18-24 years) living on reserve, as well as off reserve in the Yukon Territory, who are in receipt of Income Assistance to help First Nations youth acquire better pre-employment skills, access education and training, and overcome barriers to employment.
128.72. Step up its efforts in order to raise the level of employment and education of indigenous peoples and to react to the difficulties facing people living in isolated communities (Gabon); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 16, 33	Supported	G3 Indigenous peoples E31 Right to work E51 Right to education - General S04 SDG 4 - education S08 SDG 8 - economic growth, employment, decent work **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples	In the process of implementation. See recommendation 71 above regarding employment. Comments: Government of Canada investments in education on reserve include funding to: • expand language and cultural programming in elementary and secondary schools on-reserve; • address immediate pressures and keep pace with cost growth; • improve literacy and numeracy programs; • improve special needs education;

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			• support Indigenous land-based education innovations, physical activity and sport; and • support First Nation education infrastructure for the construction, maintenance and repair of school facilities. In addition, the Government of Canada is in the process of engaging with First Nation leadership, communities and families on transforming Indigenous education on-reserve while seeking to establish partnerships with First Nations to improve student achievement and develop greater capacity. Examples partnerships that have been established since 2016 include: • In 2016, Canada and the Manitoba First Nations Education Resource Centre signed an Education Governance Agreement for the creation of a culturally relevant, high quality First Nations school system. This Agreement supports 10 First Nations and 10 schools with approximately 1,715 students. • In 2016, the Institut Tshakapesh, with the Governments of Canada and Québec, signed the Agreement to Support the School Attendance and Academic Success of Innu Youth. The agreement benefits 1,800 Innu students living in seven Innu communities, located mainly on Québec's North shore. • In 2017, a Memorandum of Understanding between Canada, Ontario, and the Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians was reached. The partnership provides 790 elementary and secondary students, in the five participating Ontario communities, with culturally-relevant education and the tools to become leaders in their communities. Examples of initiatives of provincial and territorial governments include: • Manitoba's First Nations, Métis and Inuit Education Policy Framework outlines key initiatives to ensure all students and teachers learn about Indigenous cultures,

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			histories and increase Indigenous student success, post-secondary participation and educational attainment. • Ontario's Indigenous Education Strategy supports learning and achievement for Indigenous students and raises awareness about First Nation, Métis, and Inuit peoples' cultures, histories, perspectives and contributions in both the elementary/secondary and postsecondary education/training systems. • The priorities of Alberta's initiatives are ensuring all students, teachers and school leaders learn about First Nations, Métis and Inuit perspectives and experiences, treaties and the history and legacy of residential schools, and supporting Indigenous languages and culture programming. • The Government of the Northwest Territories is in the fourth year of implementation of the Education Renewal Initiative. One of the areas of focus within this work is the rethinking and renewing of the territory's high school structures, pathways and graduation requirements. Some actions include the provision of new career and educational counselling services for all students.
128.73. Continue its efforts to improve access to health services for indigenous peoples (Burundi); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 16	Supported	G3 Indigenous peoples E41 Right to health - General S03 SDG 3 - health **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples	In the process of implementation. Comments: The Government of Canada continues to work with Indigenous, provincial and territorial partners to provide effective, sustainable, and culturally appropriate health programs and services to improve health outcomes, including mental wellness and suicide prevention. See also paragraphs 25 to 34 and 113 to 116 of Canada's report. The *Common Statement of Principles on Shared Health Priorities* adopted by FPT governments reaffirms their shared commitment to engage with regional and national Indigenous leaders on their priorities for improving the health outcomes of Indigenous peoples.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
128.74. Ensure the right to health, and an adequate standard of living for the First Nations, Metis and Inuit (Namibia); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 16	Supported	G3 Indigenous peoples E41 Right to health - General E21 Right to an adequate standard of living - general S03 SDG 3 - health **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples	In the process of implementation. See recommendations 71 to 73.
128.75. Continue to promote the empowerment of Aboriginal peoples, primarily through the protection of their lands, their education and their health (Holy See); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 16	Supported	G3 Indigenous peoples E41 Right to health - General E6 Rights to protection of property; financial credit E51 Right to education - General S03 SDG 3 - health S04 SDG 4 - education **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples	In the process of implementation. Comments: In addition to information under recommendations 63, 65, and 71 and 73 above, the Government of the Northwest Territories' commitment to ensuring Indigenous people share in the benefits of development in the Northwest Territories is reflected in the agreement the government signed with its Indigenous government partners at the time of devolution to share up to 25 percent of revenues from the development of resources on public lands. Indigenous governments also retain their own source revenues, including resource revenues from their lands.
128.76. Continue its efforts to develop and implement sustainable solutions engaging relevant provincial government, as well as representatives of Aboriginals, on issues such as guaranteeing the property rights for Aboriginals and their participation on issues related to natural resources development (Republic of Korea); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 16	Supported	G3 Indigenous peoples E6 Rights to protection of property; financial credit D7 Right to participation in public affairs and right to vote **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples	In the process of implementation. Comments: The Government will be introducing legislation to reform and modernize the environmental and regulatory processes. See paragraph 21 of Canada's report. Canada supports the participation of Indigenous peoples in natural resources development through the Government of Canada's *Indigenous Forestry Initiative*, a contributions program that supports forest-based Indigenous economic development across Canada. Canada actively engages provincial governments on issues related to Indigenous participation in forest management and development through the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers, a forum for federal, provincial and territorial governments to exchange information, work collaboratively, provide leadership and generate actions on forestry related matters of common interest.
128.77. Address the issues raised by the Special Rapporteur on the right to food concerning the deep	Supported	G3 Indigenous peoples A25 Follow-up to special procedures E22 Right to food	In the process of implementation.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
and severe food insecurity faced by Aboriginal peoples across Canada living both on and off reserves, in remote and urban areas, especially for children (Namibia); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 16		I31 Children: definition; general principles; protection I14 Persons living in rural areas S02 SDG 2 - hunger and food security S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - children - Indigenous peoples - persons living in rural areas	See recommendation 62 and paragraphs 109 to 111 of Canada's report for information related to food security and the Nutrition North Canada program. Comments: The Government of Canada recognizes that cost of living is higher in Canada's North than in other parts of the country. The Government of Canada is committed to supporting food security in the North through multiple initiatives, such as the development of a Food Policy for Canada and in updating and expanding Nutrition North Canada. In addition, the Government is working with key partners, through the co-development of Canada's new *Arctic Policy Framework*, to address a variety of pressing issues that have an impact on food security, such as infrastructure, the environment and socioeconomic conditions.
128.78. Take further measures to increase the political representation of indigenous peoples, and expand the dialogue with these communities so that they can better represent their perspectives in the decision-making process (Morocco); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 16	Supported	G3 Indigenous peoples D7 Right to participation in public affairs and right to vote S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - Indigenous peoples	In the process of implementation. See recommendation 63, 65 and 75 and paragraphs 9 to 24 of Canada's report for information related to engagement with Indigenous peoples and decision-making processes.
128.136. Take further effective measures to ensure access to education for all Aboriginal girls and women as an essential part of the full realization of their human rights (Finland); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 33	Supported	G3 Indigenous peoples E51 Right to education - General F19 Girls F12 Discrimination against women S04 SDG 4 - education S05 SDG 5 - gender equality and women's empowerment **Affected persons:** - girls - Indigenous peoples - women	In the process of implementation. See recommendations 47, 72, 127 and 128 and 129 for information related to education.
128.137. Make every effort to ensure that the graduation rate from the First Nations' students reaches the level of other Canadian students (Chad); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 33	Supported	G3 Indigenous peoples E51 Right to education - General S04 SDG 4 - education **Affected persons:** - children - Indigenous peoples	In the process of implementation. See recommendations 47, 72, 127 and 128 and 129 for information related to education.
128.139. Continue to implement concrete measures to facilitate and favour access to education and employment for indigenous peoples (Burundi); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 16	Supported	G3 Indigenous peoples E31 Right to work E51 Right to education - General S04 SDG 4 - education S08 SDG 8 - economic growth, employment, decent work	In the process of implementation. See recommendations 71 and 72 for information related to employment and education for Indigenous people.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
		Affected persons: - Indigenous peoples	Comments: On June 13, 2017, the Government of Québec launched the first *Stratégie d'intégration professionnelle des Premières Nations et des Inuits* (First Nations and Inuit Integration Strategy), in collaboration with the First Nations and Inuit Labor Market Advisory Committee. The Strategy is one of the actions of the Government Action Plan for Aboriginal Social and Cultural Development launched on June 28, 2017.
Theme: G4 Migrants			
128.146. Revise the legal provisions on mandatory detention of migrants and asylum seekers included in the category of irregular entries, in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (Committee on CERD) (Mexico); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 28	Noted	G4 Migrants G5 Refugees & asylum seekers A41 Constitutional and legislative framework A23 Follow-up to treaty bodies S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - refugees & asylum seekers - minorities/ racial, ethnic, linguistic, religious or descent-based groups	Not implemented. Comments: Canada's immigration detention policy is based on the principle that immigration detention be used only as a measure of last resort, in limited circumstances such as when there are serious concerns about a danger to the public, a flight risk or the verification of identity, and only after alternatives to detention are first considered. Immigration detention is not punitive but is exercised to ensure the integrity of the immigration system and public safety. Asylum seekers are not detained on the sole basis of claiming refugee status but on the basis of specific grounds set out in Section 55 of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. Mandatory detentions are used in very limited circumstances, when there are mass arrivals entering Canada and only if a designation is made by the Minister of Public Safety. To date, there have been very few such designations. In August 2016, the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness announced a new National Immigration Detention Framework (NIDF). The Framework aims to reduce, to the greatest extent possible, the number of minors, vulnerable persons and long-term detainees in detention, while ensuring improved detainee well-being. The Framework includes investments to improve immigration detention infrastructure, provide better medical and mental health services at Canada Border Services Agency Immigration Holding Centres, expand partnerships and

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			alternatives to detention, and reduce the number of minors in detention. By implementing the NIDF, Canada is taking concrete steps to exercise its responsibility for detentions to the highest possible standards, with physical and mental health and well-being of detainees, as well as the safety and security of Canadians as the primary considerations.
128.147. Ensure the protection of refugees, migrants and members of their families in full compliance with international standards (Belarus); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 27	Supported	G4 Migrants G5 Refugees & asylum seekers S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - refugees & asylum seekers - migrants	Implemented. Comments: Consistent with its obligations under international conventions on protection, Canada's asylum system provides protection to persons who have a well-founded fear of persecution or are at risk of torture, or cruel or unusual punishment in their home countries. All eligible claims receive a fair hearing at the independent Immigration and Refugee Board. Rejected claimants have access to appeal and/or recourse at the Federal Court. On June 9, 2017, Canada announced the launch of an independent review of asylum processing procedures at the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (IRB). The review will look at how asylum claims are currently processed, with a focus on further increasing productivity at the IRB. Increasing productivity will help to provide quick decisions on asylum claims which is important for those in need of protection. See also recommendation 148 regarding protections for newcomers and paragraph 60 of Canada's report for information on temporary foreign workers. In recent years, Canada has made a number of improvements to the caregiver program. These include: removing the live-in requirement, replacing the former Live-In Caregiver Program with two pathways that will lead to permanent residence with faster processing times, reducing the backlog of applications for permanent residence, increasing the timeframe for a caregiver to complete the work requirement, adopting standardized room requirements for live-in caregivers and arranging emergency processing of new work permits for

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			caregivers who have been abused and need to leave their employment urgently. These changes demonstrate Canada's efforts to reduce caregiver vulnerabilities and also reunite them sooner with their families. The above-mentioned two new permanent residence pilot programs were introduced in 2014. The Caring for Children Pathway requires that applicants have two years Canadian work experience in home child care, but without the requirement to live in the employer's home (where they may be vulnerable to abuse) to gain the work experience. The Caring for People with High Medical Needs Pathway allows caregivers in eligible occupations to apply for permanent residence after two years' Canadian work experience in the occupation. In June 2014, the Government announced reforms to the Temporary Foreign Worker Program (TFWP) to ensure employers hiring migrant workers made sufficient efforts to offer opportunities to Canadian workers first, and to enhance protections for migrant workers through employer-compliance inspections. At that time, the responsibility for managing migrant workers' entry to the Canadian labour market was separated into two programs: the TFWP, which requires employers recruiting migrant workers to undergo a labour market test, and the International Mobility Program (IMP), which considers Canada's broader economic and social interests and does not require a labour market test. The reforms created an IMP employer-compliance regime and enhanced the TFWP regime in order to help protect migrant workers from abuse, mistreatment and to prevent program misuse. Employers become subject to the IMP compliance regime by submitting an offer of employment to IRCC in support of the foreign national's work permit application. These employers may be inspected against the program's regulatory conditions, which are stipulated in the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations*. An inspection can be triggered by a random selection, a reason to suspect (e.g., tip), or a past history of non-compliance. Possible

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			consequences of non-compliance (e.g. not paying the worker at the rate stipulated in the offer, or not retaining the necessary documents) include warning letters, administrative monetary penalties, program bans, and publishing the names of employers. The Canada Border Services Agency may also be asked to investigate cases involving suspected criminal contravention of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (e.g. fraud).
128.148. Take the necessary measures to prevent cruel and discriminatory treatment against asylum seekers, migrants and refugees, especially if these are minors, and ensure compliance with the principle of non-refoulement of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Ecuador); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 27	Supported	G4 Migrants G5 Refugees & asylum seekers B31 Equality & non-discrimination F31 Children: definition; general principles; protection D2 Right to physical and moral integrity S10 SDG 10 - inequality S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - refugees & asylum seekers - children - migrants	Implemented. The *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* protects newcomers upon entry into Canada, setting out personal human rights and freedoms, including equality rights. Protections include the right not to be arbitrarily detained or imprisoned as well as the right not to be subjected to any cruel and unusual treatment or punishment. Canada's asylum system provides protection to persons with a well-founded fear of persecution or who are at risk of torture, risk to life, or risk of cruel treatment or punishment. The Canadian asylum system contains numerous recourse mechanisms to ensure compliance with international obligations and the principle of *non-refoulement*. Canada further demonstrates its commitment to *non-refoulement* through the Pre-Removal Risk Assessment process, which assesses an individual's risk of return to persecution under the Refugee Convention, or torture or cruel and unusual treatment under the Convention Against Torture. The concept of Best Interests of the Child is the foundation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and a central component of Canada's *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. Children are able to make refugee claims in Canada. The Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (IRB), which hears asylum claims, has a set of guidelines specifically for minors. Canada's Guardianship Protocol aims to prevent resettled refugee children from becoming victims of abuse and exploitation once in Canada.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			On April 1, 2016, Canada fully restored the Interim Federal Health Program to provide in Canada limited, temporary coverage of health-care benefits for basic (hospital, physician care), supplemental (urgent dental and vision care), and prescription drug coverage- for specific groups of people, such as protected persons (including resettled refugees), refugee claimants, rejected refugee claimants and certain persons detained under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* until they are eligible for provincial or territorial health coverage. Since April 1, 2017 the Program also covers the costs for certain pre-departure medical services, including the Immigration Medical Examination, certain vaccinations, and medical supports in transit, for refugees who have been identified for resettlement before they come to Canada. In 2015, Canada changed the age of a recognized spouse in all permanent and temporary resident immigration programs. At the same time, regulations came into force to ensure that marriages that were conducted by proxy, telephone, fax, Internet or other similar forms (i.e., marriages where one or both parties are not physically present at the marriage ceremony), would no longer be recognized within permanent and temporary immigration programs. These steps were designed to reduce vulnerability in the immigration system, particularly for women. The elimination of conditional permanent residence in April 2017 addresses concerns that vulnerable sponsored spouses or partners may stay in abusive relationships because they are afraid of losing their permanent resident status even though an exception to the condition existed for those types of situations. See also recommendation 147 above regarding refugee protection and paragraph 60 of Canada's report for information on temporary foreign workers.
128.149. Take appropriate measures to address problems faced by immigrant skilled workers in	Supported	G4 Migrants E31 Right to work S08 SDG 8 - economic growth, employment, decent work S10 SDG 10 - inequality	In the process of implementation.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
relation to gaining employment on par with their education, experience and skills (Sri Lanka); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 27		**Affected persons:** - migrants	Comments: Canada recognizes that employment services and Foreign Qualification Recognition are vital to helping newcomers access the labour market and obtain employment on par with their education, experience and skills. Under Canada's Settlement Program, employment-related services for newcomers include: employment counselling, job search training, language training, work placements, mentoring, networking, and preparation for licensure. These types of supports help prepare newcomers for Canada's labour market. In addition, the Settlement Program provides many indirect services for newcomers, engaging with employers and Immigrant Employment Councils to help motivate businesses to become more involved in newcomer employment. Canada created the Employer Awards for Newcomer Employment to recognize the exceptional action on behalf of Canadian employers in the hiring, training and retention of newcomers into the labour market on an annual basis. The Government of Canada provides funding to provincial and territorial governments and organizations through the Foreign Credential Recognition Program (FCRP) to support foreign credential recognition in Canada. The FCRP also helps implement the *Pan-Canadian Framework for the Assessment and Recognition of Foreign Qualifications*. The Framework is a joint commitment by federal, provincial and territorial governments to work together to improve foreign credential recognition processes in Canada. The new Foreign Credential Recognition Loans Program offers loans to newcomers to help cover the costs of getting their foreign credentials recognized. The Government of Canada also launched a new *Targeted Employment Strategy for Newcomers*. The Strategy helps reduce barriers and support newcomers as they put their skills to work in the Canadian economy.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
128.150. Take steps to reduce the employment gap among immigrants through provision of employment opportunities (Pakistan); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 27	Supported	G4 Migrants E31 Right to work S08 SDG 8 - economic growth, employment, decent work S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - migrants	In the process of implementation. Comments: Governments across Canada have adopted measures or supported projects aimed at facilitating access to the Canadian labour market. For example, the Government of New Brunswick partnered with the Multicultural Association of New Brunswick in a pilot to provide language-specific customized classroom and on-the-job Bricklayer training to Syrian refugees who had past experience in the trade but did not meet language proficiency requirements. As a result of this program's success, including secure jobs, it is being expanded to newcomers in other trades.
128.154. Continue its efforts to bring its system of security certificates into compliance with international human rights standards (Switzerland); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 35	Supported	G4 Migrants G8 Non-citizens D51 Administration of justice & fair trial B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism S10 SDG 10 - inequality S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - migrants - non-citizens	Implemented. Comments: The security certificate regime provides a necessary Charter-compliant process for using and protecting classified evidence during admissibility hearings, reviews of detentions or release conditions, judicial reviews or appeal processes, and for issuing Security Certificates that are used in more serious cases with large volumes of classified evidence. Canada considers that its system of security certificates is consistent with its international human rights obligations. The *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) security certificate provisions were amended significantly following the 2007 decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in *Charkaoui v. Canada (Minister of Citizenship and Immigration)*. Subsequent to these amendments, the Supreme Court of Canada, in 2014, upheld the constitutionality of the security certificate regime [see *Canada (Citizenship and Immigration) v. Harkat*, 2014 SCC 37], concluding that the updated IRPA provides the necessary tools to ensure a fair process.
Theme: G8 Non-citizens			

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
128.162. Reconsider its policy of using administrative detention and immigration legislation to detain and remove non-citizens on the ground of national security (Egypt). **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 35	Noted	G8 Non-citizens D33 Arbitrary arrest and detention B8 Human rights & counter-terrorism S16 SDG 16 - peace, justice and strong institutions **Affected persons:** - persons deprived of their liberty - non-citizens	See recommendation 146. Comments: Non-citizens are inadmissible to Canada if they have been, are, or may be engaged in activities of concern to national security (such as subversion, terrorism or espionage) or for being a member of an organization engaged is such activities). Detention may be sought if the individual poses a danger to public safety or if he/she is a flight risk. Detention and conditions of release are subject to regular reviews, conducted by impartial adjudicative bodies, such as the Immigration and Refugee Board or the Federal Court of Canada. Security Certificates are used in rare and exceptional cases where there are reasonable grounds to believe a non-citizen is inadmissible to Canada on the grounds of security, violating human or international rights, serious criminality or organized criminality.
Theme: G9 Older persons			
128.24. Pursue the actions in favour of the elderly and persons with disabilities (Senegal); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 25	Supported	G9 Older persons F4 Persons with disabilities S10 SDG 10 - inequality **Affected persons:** - older persons - persons with disabilities	Implemented. See recommendations 141 and 143 and paragraphs 69 and 70 of Canada's report regarding persons with disabilities. Comments: Additional measures include : • On June 4, 2009, the Government of Québec adopted the policy *Equals in Every Respect: Because Rights Are Meant to Be Exercised*. It aims to increase the social participation of people with disabilities over a 10-year horizon. In order to better coordinate actions aimed at achieving the expected results of the Policy, 24 government departments and agencies have made 63 commitments, which appear in the 2015-2019 Plan of Governmental Commitments. Information related to seniors can be found in paragraphs 81 to 84 of Canada's report. Additional measures include:

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			• Over the last five years, the Government of Canada has made a number of changes related to seniors benefits, including : o Proactive enrolment program, which eliminates the need for many seniors to apply for Old Age Security (OAS) benefits; o Voluntary deferral of the OAS pension for up to five years in exchange for a higher, actuarially-adjusted pension of up to 36 per cent by age 70, effective July 1, 2013; o Pooled Registered Pension Plans, a new workplace pension option; o Reduced minimum withdrawal factors for the Registered Retirement Income Fund; o Increased annual contribution limit for Tax-Free Savings Accounts; o Increased Guaranteed Income Supplement by $947 annually for the lowest-income single seniors and restored age of eligibility for OAS to 65; o Enhanced Canada Pension Plan from one-quarter of workers' eligible earnings, to fully one-third, and with an increase to the earnings limit by 14 per cent; o Invested in the New Horizons for Seniors Program; and o Invested in support for financial literacy and protection among seniors. • The Government of Alberta added protection for age discrimination in the *Alberta Human Rights Act* in two areas – tenancy and services, goods and accommodation customarily available to the public – while protecting ameliorative programs and activities. • New Brunswick amended the legislative mandate of the Child and Youth Advocate to add responsibility for seniors and adults in care. The Child, Youth and Seniors Advocate reports to the provincial Legislative Assembly.

Recommendation	Position	Full list of themes	Assessment/comments on level of implementation
			• Nova Scotia's comprehensive action plan includes: o helping older Nova Scotians stay in their homes longer; o improving access to affordable, healthy foods for vulnerable older adults; and o highlighting the benefits to employers of hiring older workers and creating age-friendly workplaces.
128.25. Continue implementing measures to protect elderly workers (Romania); **Source of position:** A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 26	Supported	G9 Older persons E31 Right to work E32 Right to just and favourable conditions of work S08 SDG 8 - economic growth, employment, decent work **Affected persons:** - older persons	Implemented. Comments: Actions taken by the Government of Canada to reduce barriers to employment among older Canadians who wish to continue working include: • Elimination of mandatory retirement among federally-regulated employers; • Modifying the public pension system to remove barriers and disincentives to employment; and • Investing in training and employment services, including the Targeted Initiative for Older Workers and the Third Quarter project.